Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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The Bellefonte Republican

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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Polite Journalism.

The *Watchman* has been evidently very much distressed about our course of late, and its symptoms have been growing worse from week to week until in its last issue they must appear to the friends of the editor positively alarming—having reached the phase of absolute delirium. Perhaps the editors are afflicted with *hydrophobia*, a disease so named, as our readers know, because the patient has a horrible dread of water; and, in that case, the use of other and stronger fluids in place of the dreaded element would produce symptoms very much like those developed in this instance. Whatever the cause, we hoped the spell would pass off without our being compelled to notice it—as we have no wish to do,—but it seems that the attacks have become more and more alarming, and humanity requires us to say something to abate the editors' distressful frenzy, for they will evidently not be pacified until we do. In their last issue they devoted no less than nine separate articles to the REPUBLICAN and its editor, besides stealing from us extensively in the way of locals, in some cases scarcely changing the phraseology of our items.

The *Watchman* writers are extremely funny and strikingly original; they have a reputation in that regard which they are doing their best to increase. What, for example, could be more witty and brilliant than calling a man's ear "his potato-patch?" Perhaps the *Watchman* editor is in the habit of planting potatoes in his ears—they are certainly large enough to raise a very respectable crop.

How the young lady who sang at the Milesburg end of the telephone—and whose name is given in full in the *Watchman's* letter from that place—will relish being called a colored woman, we do not know; it is a matter to be settled between her and her friends and the *Watchman* editor. We judge that she will have *something else* for him.

To say that, because the editor of this journal saw a drunken man on the street, it must have been himself, was another most strikingly brilliant suggestion, and the *Watchman* writers must have spent the whole night pondering it. How he happens to know just what time we were "missed from home on that evening," the funny men will please inform us. But the climax, the very apex, of wit, humor and originality is reached in the declaration that the REPUBLICAN editors "have plenty of tongue, but no brains." Did any one ever hear or read anything so startlingly funny, so delicately expressed?—out of the *Watchman*, we mean. The editor of that sheet is too modest when he hesitates to apply to himself the remark of a contemporary that "it takes small men to do small things, and mean men to do mean things;" considering his physical stature and his character, the coat fits him to a nicety, and could have been cut for no one else. It is a pity he is so *Meek*—but of course he can't help it, for he was born so. Donkeys are always so.

In its longer articles, devoted to this paper, the *Watchman* ceases to be funny and can use no better argument than the classic expression "you lie." Probably the editor has heard the term applied so often to himself that he concludes it must be a proper one to use on all occasions of difference. The entire article commenting upon our remarks regarding the bill to prevent manufacturers and operators from keeping stores, is a piece of miserable demagogism, and is scarcely worth a serious reply, though there are a few persons who may be misled by the writer's bold and mendacious assertions. He says: "If the REPUBLICAN don't like the idea of seeing workingmen paid in cash, it should have the manliness to stand up and say so." There was not a word in our article that favored compulsory trading by workmen at the stores of their employers, and we said so, plainly enough. Every word we then wrote was dictated by a desire to oppose what we believed would increase rather than relieve the present distresses among laboring men. The *Watchman* sees a chance to strike an unfair blow at a journal of opposing politics, and to make capital for itself by misrepresentations and pretended sympathy for the laborers. Yet, in fact, that journal actually endorses the main positions of our article. It says of the bill alluded to: "If it has provisions that interfere with the right to make such *contracts* as employers and employes see proper to enter into, or to prevent manufacturers or others who employ a large number of laborers from keeping stores if they see proper to do so, they should be stricken out, etc." Now, that is precisely what we stated, clearly and distinctly, that the bill did do, and it was on that ground that we opposed it. We stated that the bill made it a penal offence for those operating mines or manufactories to supply their employes with goods or provisions, or *to have any interest* in a store which should furnish such supplies. Our language was perfectly plain, and we are entirely satisfied that the position we took is a correct one, and that the laboring men of our county would be injured rather than benefitted by such a measure.

It would be perfectly useless to argue such a point with so unfair and mendacious an opponent as the *Watchman*; its whole stock in trade is misrepresentation and demagogism—attempts to gain the approval of workingmen by appeals to their prejudices, and misleading them with false statements. There are people—and some such, we are sorry to say, among the working class—who appear to be able to see only one side of a question, who think that a cunningly devised measure, which is pretendedly in their interest, is to be supported at all events; that those who condemn such a proposal must necessarily be favorable to the employers. To such as these the *Watchman* appeals, and with such it is hardly worth while to reason. But the majority of men—whether they labor for wages or not—can readily understand that laws calculated to ruin or drive out of business those who have capital, must result in depriving workmen of their means of subsistence.

There is much to be said upon this subject, and we propose to recur to it hereafter. That the present system of paying workmen in store orders, is by many employers made a vehicle of great hardship and injustice, we are fully aware. The question is, how can this evil be remedied without doing more harm than good? That is the practical question here, and the only one. We do not think that the bill we commented upon two weeks ago would reach the merits of the case, and we believe that every business man in the community, and every thoughtful workingman will agree with us, upon reflection. The evil complained of is too deep to be reached by such legislation; the relations of employer and employed need to be put upon a different basis before the injustice can be cured. How this can best be done, is a question of momentous import, and one respecting which we should not lightly jump to conclusions, or favor rash and ill-digested measures.

The President Judgeship.

There is a great deal of useless and absurd discussion upon the question of a Republican candidate for the office of president judge of this district at the next general election. Especially has our act in bringing forward the name of A. O. Furst, Esq., of this borough, for that position, been the theme of any quantity of wholesale mis-representation and abuse, in view of the fact that Mr. Furst signed a paper—with other members of the Bellefonte bar—expressing confidence in Judge Mayer, and urging his re-election to the position he now holds.

The relations between counsel and the law judges of the courts are peculiar, and those who are acquainted with their nature can understand the significance of Mr. Furst's act, and at the same time see how he could, with perfect consistency and propriety, consent to be the candidate of his party for that position. The members of the bar of the county are asked to sign their names to a paper endorsing Judge Mayer as an able, upright and worthy judicial officer. To refuse to sign would be construed into an act of hostility to the judge. We presume to say that there is not a lawyer practicing at our bar—whatever may be the case in other counties—who has not the kindest feelings towards Judge Mayer, who is not willing to concede that he has made a satisfactory judicial officer, or who would think it a calamity if he should be reelected. Mr. Furst shares in the opinion entertained by most of the lawyers of the district, and when asked to express his views by signing the paper referred to, he frankly did so.

Yet this does not preclude Mr. Furst from accepting a Republican nomination for the position of president judge, if it is the wish of the party to make such a nomination. We assume that Mr. Furst does not particularly desire the nomination, and that he would be very well satisfied to continue in the successful practice of his profession, with Judge Mayer in his present position. Still he knows and recognizes the claims of the great party of which he is an earnest and consistent member, and if it is the desire of the party in the district generally that there should be a full ticket nominated, including a candidate for president judge, he will cheerfully acquiesce in that decision. If it should be the desire of the party that he should be that candidate, we have reason to believe that he will accept.

In doing this Mr. Furst would be acting with perfect propriety. He does not presume to dictate to his party what its policy shall be, nor is he bound by any expressions of his kindly good-will towards the present occupant of the judicial chair to decline to be an opposing candidate, or to refuse to support a Republican for that position. He has expressed confidence in Judge Mayer and friendship for him, yet he would have a perfect right to permit his name to be used for the office of president judge, or to support any other Republican for the office, should a large majority of his party so desire. He has certainly not promised not to be a candidate, nor to support Judge Mayer under any and all circumstances. The question seems to us a very simple one: Mr. Furst is a friend of Judge Mayer, and believes that he has made a good judge; he has frankly said so, and also that he would like to see Judge Mayer continued on the bench. Yet, if the Republican party wishes to nominate a candidate for the office of president judge, Mr. Furst will feel bound—as a good Republican—to support him. If he should be selected as that candidate, he has a perfect right to accept the nomination, although we doubt not that he would consult his own interests and inclinations by continuing in the practice of the law, where he has acquired distinguished success, and to leave which would be a considerable sacrifice.

The Calamity at Hot Springs, Ark.—Generosity of Citizens and Visitors.

Last week was telegraphed over the country an account of a destructive fire at Hot Springs, Arkansas, whereby a large portion of that flourishing, health and pleasure resort was consumed. It is said that about one hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed, including nearly all the business houses and residences, and leaving homeless probably one thousand persons. The loss is estimated at $300,000, upon which there was only $25,000 insurance. Fortunately only one of the first-class hotels of the place was burned, with two or three smaller ones, and there is still ample accommodation for visitors.

We have received the Hot Springs *Daily Telegraph*, of March 7th, from which we learn something of what is being done to relieve the suffering in the community. On the 6th a large meeting of citizens convened in Arlington Hall. An executive committee to collect and disburse contributions for the destitute was appointed, and among the names of members of that committee we find that of James Milliken, of this place. Resolutions were passed, appealing to Congress to refund the money collected last summer for rents upon the improvements made by the citizens of Hot Springs. Some of our readers may not remember that it has been decided that the town of Hot Springs is built upon land the title to which is still in the United States, which claims and receives rent for the use of the same. This is a hardship, as when the improvements were made the citizens supposed they had a clear title to the land.

We quote from the report of the meeting:

"On motion, it was resolved that the thanks of the meeting, and of all the citizens of Hot Springs, are due and hereby extended to Mr. James Milliken, of Philadelphia, for the sympathy manifested by him for the distresses of our people and the active and energetic steps taken by him for our relief."

Up to that date, the 7th inst., subscriptions to the relief fund amounted to $750, of which Mr. James Milliken contributed $100.

It is stated that some of the prominent citizens of the town had telegraphed to the various cities asking for aid. This the *Telegraph* deprecates as a wrong move, believing that it will create the impression "that the town has been utterly destroyed, and that instead of being able to take care of visitors in good style, we need food to prevent starvation. This," says the *Telegraph*, "is not the condition of affairs. While there has been great loss and much suffering, the citizens and generous visitors who are now in our midst are fully equal to the occasion, and have already contributed a large amount of money to be applied to relieving whatever want may exist."

We are gratified to learn that the people of Hot Springs, aided by the generous sojourners among them, are capable of taking care of themselves in this emergency, and hope it will not be long before the town fully recovers from this disastrous blow. The prosperity of the place has been heretofore something remarkable, and with its great natural advantages, and the evident energy of its business men, it cannot fail to soon retrieve its loss, and again advance in wealth and population.

The State Committee.

Col. Wm. P. Wilson, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, left this town on Monday last for Harrisburg and Philadelphia, for the purpose of calling together the committee to decide upon the time and designate the place for holding the next State convention. We have as yet no intimation of what will be the decision of the committee, but have no doubt it will be satisfactory.

Col. Wilson took the direction of the last fall's campaign under decidedly unfavorable circumstances, and, aided by other members of the committee, did all that could be done to secure success. That the result was not more satisfactory was not his fault, and he deserves to receive the thanks of his party in the State for his arduous labors. His position has been a trying and generally not an enviable one, and he should at least receive a just recognition at the hands of those who can appreciate his difficulties and his efforts. Col. Wilson is a popular man among the people of this section, and this fact has been evidenced more than once in our local contests. The best evidence of a man's worth is the fact that he has the confidence of those who know him best.

Soldiers' Orphans.

The following report, which we find in the *Legislative Record* of March 6, reported to the House by A. J. Quigley, Esq., from the special committee appointed on the subject of Orphan Schools, is worthy of perusal, and cannot fail to be of interest to all who are anxious about the condition of the young who are growing up without proper care or training. As the report is somewhat lengthy we refrain from comment at present:

Your committee having under consideration a resolution approved February 1, 1878, to prepare and report a bill to provide for the further industrial training of children leaving the soldiers' orphans' schools of the State after their arrival at sixteen years of age, has not been able to give to the subject that consideration that its importance demands; yet from a hasty and imperfect investigation of the matter in hand, it is convinced that an extended State supervision would, in many cases, be an advantage to the children, and a blessing to society. In the judgment of your committee, it would be advisable to leave large discretionary powers in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in organizing and establishing a system so purely experimental as the one proposed must be.

In order to bring the problem before the House for solution, and in compliance with your instructions, your committee has prepared and beg leave to submit to your consideration the following bill.

Having complied with the requirements of the House, your committee ask permission to go beyond its instruction and lay before you a subject which has forced itself upon its attention during the investigation which it is called upon to make relative to teaching trades to soldiers' orphans.

The condition of the hundreds of children in our streets and poor houses is a just cause of alarm. The case of the neglected children of the street cannot well be exaggerated. Trained up in schools of vice and crime, forming habits of idleness and void of self-respect, imbibing false views of life, taught to despise the honest, frugal, industrious and prosperous citizen as an enemy, and to regard his possessions as their rightful objects of plunder, they, in accordance to the well known and fixed laws which govern the formation of character, are inevitably the dreaded foes of society.

And of the children who are fed, clothed and sheltered after a sort, in the almshouses of our Commonwealth, hardly better things can be said. Attempts to establish successful schools in connection with these institutions have thus far proved failures. It is the testimony of those who have made the experiment that the loss of self-respect which is inseparably joined to the thought of being a pauper, blights the intellect and removes, to a great extent, the ordinary incentive to study, and to evils of a deadened intellect are added the corrupting influence of vicious associations.

While it is true that some of the dependent poor are moral and virtuous, it is a well-known fact that the majority of adults who seek refuge in a poor house, are anything but fit models after which to mould the character of youth.

It is universally admitted, on the part of those who have given the subject careful attention, that no place for bringing up children is so bad as an almshouse. A very large percentage of children reared in these resorts are known to turn out badly. Testimony establishing this fact might be multiplied, were it necessary, to almost any extent.

The system has, in fact, never been defended by any one acquainted with its workings. And there can be no good reason why a practice which is evil, and only evil, in its results should be longer continued. Could the people of our State only be made to realize what life in the poor house is to the young and innocent they would demand that henceforth not another child be brought within its baneful influence. To say nothing of what, on the score of humanity, is due to innocent but unfortunate children, the State owes it to herself, as a matter of economy and as an act of self-preservation, to so nurture and provide for this numerous class that it may not be a life-long burden and pest, but a useful and respected element in society. That this can be done, with rare exceptions, no one acquainted with the moulding influence of an early training can for a moment doubt.

Left as so many hundreds of children within the limits of our Commonwealth are, to receive no other training than such as the haunts of vice afford, or placed within a poor house as are many hundreds more to take their first lessons from the dissolute and the vicious—from the drunkard, whose intemperance has brought upon him premature decay, and from the abandoned woman, whom age and disease have driven from the street, it cannot be a matter of wonder that criminals multiply, that the number of the vicious and indolent is constantly increasing, that over the women and children of our towns and cities there hangs a perpetual dread lest their home shall be invaded by some professional beggar, insolently demanding food, and that the lives of farmer's wives and daughters, during the hours when husbands and older sons are working on the farm, are scarcely less secure than were those of our ancestors while as yet the red savage lurked within our borders.

Could the State provide for the culture and training of these two classes of children—those of the street and poor house—much would be done toward averting the ever increasing danger. A compulsory educational law applying only to the neglected, homeless and vagrant children of the street and to those in almshouses within the State, would, in the opinion of your committee, be a measure eminently practicable and fraught with the most beneficial results. Home schools could be provided where these children could be clothed, fed and sheltered and trained up amid the elevating and healthful influences of religion and morality, taught habits of industry and instructed in the ordinary branches of our public schools, until they arrive at sixteen years of age, or until homes in suitable families could be found for them.

And as the soldiers' orphans' schools have already nearly completed their noble work, your committee would suggest, as a matter of economy, that some of the institutions could probably be secured and would be suitable for the object proposed.

In the full conviction that the public will not long remain indifferent to the welfare of the hundreds of helpless ones, whose weal or woe depends wholly upon the nurture that the State shall provide or unmindful of the source from whence the ever augmenting tide of evil flows, which threatens the destruction of everything that makes civilization a blessing, your committee leave the important subject in your hands, hoping that the day is not far distant when Pennsylvania shall assume the control and provide for the care and culture of all the neglected and dependent children within her ample bounds.

If a fraud expert is wanted, Sunset Cox is the man.

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

THE SABBATH.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill;
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail,
How motionless and still!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,
Thy strength the slave of want may be;
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

Ah! tender was the law that gave
This holy respite to the breast,
To breathe the gale, to watch the wind,
And know the wheel may rest!

But where the waves the gentlest glide,
What image charms to light thine eyes?
The spire reflected on the tide
Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its noblest worth,
The rest from mortal toil is given;
Go snatch the brief reprieve from earth,
And pass—a guest to heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,
Of power from old dominion hurled,
When rich and poor, with juster rule,
Shall share the altered world.

Alas! since time itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour;
Each age that ripens power in man,
But subjects man to power.

Yet every day in seven, at least,
One bright republic shall be known;
Man's world awhile hath surely ceased,
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may rank divide the poor,
O Dives, from thy banquet-hall;
The seventh the Father opes his door,
And holds His feast for all.

THE POOR.

BY DAVID BATES.

"Give me neither poverty nor riches."—PROVERBS.

Tell not the poor that poverty knows
A bliss that wealth will never disclose;
That their sleep is sound, and their bread is sweet,
Because of their toil through cold and heat;
For poverty robs, as well as wealth,
The cheek of its bloom, and the pulse of its health;
They both are evils for man to bear,
But poverty has the greater share.

With the comforts wealth may now obtain,
The winter tempest may beat in vain!
But how does it tell on the half-clad forms
Exposed to the chilling winter storms,
Or crowded together, cheerless and cold,
In a rude dwelling, open and cold,
That rattles and creaks as the cold winds blow,
And sift through the chinks the drifting snow?

O ye who feast till your senses pall,
On the blessings Heaven designed for all,
To be happy, learn, of your hoarded store,
You need much less, and the poor need more.
Ye brood o'er the wealth, oppressed and sad,
That should make your hearts and thousands glad,
And forget that you cannot be happy alone—
'Tis the bliss of others that makes our own.

AN OLD BUT BEAUTIFUL POEM.

Critics have pronounced the following from Tennyson's "Princess," the most perfect and beautiful poem of the language:

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depths of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and gather in the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the underworld,
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds
To dying ears, when into dying eyes
The casement slowly glows a glimmering square;

Dear as remember'd kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feign'd
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret;
O Death in Life the days that are no more.

Our Story Teller.

The Hole in the Floor.

The life-object of Seth Grovner and Susan, his wife, was to amass property. It had been their aim since their wedded existence, which now counted fifteen years, and was still cherished as the dearest wish of their hearts. No change was made except it would hasten the desired consummation of this long-nutured hope; no outlay was ventured upon unless it promised assistance in the hoarding of money. Not a day's respite had the one from unceasing application to business, not an hour passed that the other was not planning some new way to save dollars and cents.

In such an atmosphere of eager grasping for property, it would be strange had their children escaped the infection. Their little face brightened at the sight of a penny, not that it would procure sweetmeats, but because it would add another to their store of coins; and the small hand grasped it with as instinctive and keen a pleasure as an aged miser clutches his gold. The oft-repeated parental injunction, "A penny saved is a penny earned," fell upon the childish ears, but childish wisdom applied the maxim; the confectioner and fruit vender were rarely called upon by the young Grovners—the seed was taking root.

Mr. and Mrs. Grovner had nothing to give away. Poverty, in the form of ragged medicants, were rudely repulsed; misfortune, in the grab of despondency, met with rebuke, instead of sympathy; sorrow, in the persons of mourning widows and fatherless children, vainly sought words of consolation and a helping hand; the kindly voice of pity, and the whisperings of charity, were unheard by ears inaccessible save to the hints of frugality, the suggestions of economy, or the promptings of prudence. Ah, little do the unfortunate gain from those making haste to be rich!

Reading, 'he cheapest of all luxuries, Mr. Grovner thought too expensive to be encouraged. Books cost money, and newspapers couldn't be had for nothing, even if there wasn't any postage on them. When he was rich he would have a library worth showing. His wife had no social intercourse with her friends and neighbors; visits took time, and if she attended parties, she would be expected to give them. That would not do, so she remained at home, mind and body absorbed in the one paramount idea. Did either feel a lingering desire to listen to the notes of some lauded singer, or the eloquence of a distinguished lecturer, the price of admission softened disappointment, and made the sacrifice seem less.

The Grovner children were never permitted to leave the dusty, crowded city for a day in the woods with their companions. The fare back and forth was not to be disregarded; and an excursion of this nature was inevitably attended with more or less torn clothes. Money was always the mother's inducement; a promise of three cents each made the little men bear the privation heroically. Ah, nature is a better teacher than a mother whose idol is gold! One opens the heart of kindly influences, makes it more susceptible to general impressions, quickens brotherly love, and brings the creature nearer the Creator; the other blunts the sensibilities, chokes the springs of benevolence, clogs the aspiring spirit, making it insensible to a loftier sentiment than the love of gain. Are there no other Mrs. Grovners?

None of the family attended church, for pew-rent was an item, and a minister tax not an unimportant consideration. If preaching and good example cost nothing, they would have availed themselves of their benefits, but as it was, parents and children were "a law to themselves." Their living was of the plainest possible kind, and quantity was studied as closely as quality. None of the Grovners were afflicted with gout or despepsia, if their palates were never regaled by dainty dishes.

Mr. Seth and Mrs. Susan were threatened with a dire calamity, in the shape of a visit from an elderly relative, who had troubled them but once since their marriage. A letter had been received, avowing his intention to become better acquainted with his nephew and niece. They knew little about him save that he was a childless old man, rather odd in his ways, and burdened with but a small portion of this world's goods. Yet this much was certain: his stay with them would be attended with great inconvenience and expense—and the last reflection was the most annoying of all.

His appearance was not an event of rejoicing on the part of the host and hostess; the respectable looking old gentleman missed the hearty welcome he had promised himself. They were polite, but not cordial; attentive, but cold and distant, meeting his familiar advances with that indifferent reserve so chilling and discouraging. The children had been sent off to bed as soon as tea was over, and the three sat stiffly about the cold stove, Mrs. Grovner glancing now and then at the clock on the mantle-piece.

"Perhaps your uncle would like to retire," she observed to Mr. Seth.

Conversation had flagged for some minutes; it was hard doing all the talking, and uncle Abel approved the suggestion, though it was scarcely eight o'clock.

"I must confess to fatigue," he said. "I'm not young as I was once, and exertion tires me. I've been accustomed to sleeping in a warm room. If it won't be too much trouble, I'd like a little fire kindled for me; old blood feels these chilly nights," he added, apologetically.

Mr. Seth said, "Oh, no!" and Mrs. Susan said "Certainly no!" but anybody could see that their thoughts widely diverged from their words. The fire was made, and the nephew took a small hand-lamp to light Uncle Abel to his chamber.

"I should prefer this," said the latter, taking a larger one from the shelf near him, "if you have no objections. It holds more oil, I see, and sometimes when I am restless and can't sleep I read to induce drowsiness. It won't incommodate you very much, I hope?"

Seth said, "No, indeed!" and Susan, "Not in the least!" but mentally their replies were different. Uncle Abel and the largest lamp went up stairs; husband and wife closed the doors for a connubial conference.

"Well!" said the niece.

"What do you think?" said the nephew.

"An assuming old fox!" she exclaimed.

"A confounded bore!" he ejaculated.

"An extra fire, Seth!"

"A lamp to read by, Susan!"

"Meat for dinner!"

"And coffee for breakfast!"

"Will he stay long, do you think?"

"Two or three months, judging from the size and weight of his trunk."

"A pretty bill of expense, truly!—and not a dollar to pay his board!"

"Fuel and light, and what he'll eat and drink, will put us back a whole year in our calculations. This comes of having relations! I wish I hadn't one in the world!—and to think he's nothing but a great uncle!"

This interesting conversation was prolonged some time; but enough has been given to show the feelings of Mr. and Mrs. Grovner in regard to Uncle Abel.

Morning did not mend the manners of the couple, yet the worthy old gentleman was urbane and smiling, seeming not to notice the frigid atmosphere that prevailed. He tried in vain to make the acquaintance of the children, but parental oversight prevented the object in view. It was recollected that they, with a certain class designated as "fools," were said to "tell the truth;" and that, in this instance, was not to be spoken.

Uncle Able's sight was impaired, but he was not so blind that he could not detect dissatisfaction, though in a measure cloaked. His tarry was short in the Grovner mansion; in a week he took leave of his nephew and niece, to their unbounded satisfaction.

"We have done well," they said, "to get rid of him so easily. He might have staid a month."

And Uncle Abel was forgotten in the great struggle to make a fortune.

One year afterward, they heard of his decease by means of the following significant letter, which was found among his private papers, and forwarded to them after his death:

"NEPHEW AND NIECE:—When a childless old man crosses your threshold, yearning for love and sympathy, and that care which youth should voluntarily accord to old age, treat him not coldly, begrudge him not the food he eats, the fire that warms him, nor the light that enables him to beguile a lonely midnight hour. And, moreover, do not forget the hole in the floor. This is advice that may benefit you, is the wish of your UNCLE ABEL.

"The hole in the floor." What did it mean? Light slowly began to creep into the bewildered brains of Mr. and Mrs. Grovner, revealing a startling truth in every line of the singular epistle before them. They looked at each other in blank dismay, in the consciousness that their hypocrisy and littleness had been exposed.

A place had been cut in the floor for the admission of a pipe from the stove in the room below. Being early in the season, this pipe had not been adjusted for the winter, and the space was consequently open. Uncle Abel occupied that chamber, and had no difficulty in overhearing every word that had been uttered beneath him by Seth and Mrs. Susan. The hole in the floor had betrayed them! How unfortunate they should have forgotten it! The secret of his short visit was understood. Both were much discomposed that their petty meanness had been brought to light, but were consoled by reflecting that nothing antagonistic to their interest would come of it.

But, ah, a great many improbable things transpire in this world. Who would have imagined that Uncle Abel was worth his thousands? Who would have supposed that he was in possession of a fortune called by the initiated, "independent?" The "assuming old fox" had shown his cunning Seth and Susan had overreached themselves. In striving to save a penny they had lost a great many pounds. They were Uncle Abel's only surviving relatives, and he had intended making them his heirs.

But alas, the hole in the floor! He had willed his money to a charitable institution, bequeathing them only the knowledge of their parsimony and self-abasement. Irretrievable mistake—irreparable error! The important object of their lives defeated by a hole in the floor, when just upon the verge of realization.

Thrilling Adventure with a Shark.

In 1836 Capt. Blank—the captain does not wish his name mentioned—was first mate of a whaleship cruising out of New Bedford. The William King was one of those old-fashioned tubs peculiar to the last century, sailing equally well either way, bow or stern. Off Telegraph Hill, near San Francisco, a school of whales was raised, led by an immense bull, and steering in a northerly direction. Two boats were at once lowered, but they had scarcely touched the water when the school parted, one part running north, the other south. Capt. Blank's boat followed one band, while Jim Watson, the mate, followed the other. The captain's boat had a crew of magnificent oarsmen; they laid to their work with a will, and after an hour's pull came within range of the bull. Capt. Blank got an iron into him in short order, the fish sounded and went down at a speed which almost equalled that of the late "lightning express" train. The line ran out with a deafening hum; the logger-head smoked, and the boat laid her bows deep into the water.

Suddenly the strain ceased. The whale was coming up, and every eye conned the seas for a glimpse of the monster. He came up like a rocket, struck the boat on the keel amidship with his nose, and hurled it thirty feet in the air. As it decended, it capsized, and fell bottom uppermost. The men immediately swam for it, and, with the exception of the captain, reached it, where they squatted, holding on the keel and presenting the appearance of a lot of penguins nestling on a chunk of kelp. The captain swam also up, but finding the keel crowded, resolved not to risk an upsetting by venturing upon it. So he put an oar under each arm, and, treading water, kept near the boat, cheering the crew, who, as was natural to men in their situation, were nervous and down-hearted. They floated this way several minutes, and were gradually getting over the first shock, when the stroke oarsman, a gigantic negro, called out, "Look dar, a shark!" Nothing so horrifies a sailor as the appearance of the ravenous fish in hours of peril. The crew looked and saw a huge bottle-nosed shark floating apparently not more than a fathom below the surface. The captain saw the monster also, and felt his chances for escape dwindle to a cipher; nevertheless he did not lose courage, and instead of hastening the event which seemed beyond prevention, resolved to escape it if possible. He knew that a shark would never bite at an unsteady bait.

The nose of the creature is in its way; it must turn on its side and snap, and then only when the object is stationary. It may be so for a second only, but that is enough; the shark darts like lightning, and in a moment seizes his prey. The captain knew this, and his only salvation depended on his keeping constantly in motion. The least pause would be fatal, so with the two oars under his arms he kept afloat, moving about incessantly, his eyes fixed on the dark monster beneath him, which followed wherever he moved. Such a situation would be apt to affect the senses terribly, yet the captain says he was never calmer, never less troubled, and never less afraid of death. His mind, however, was unusually active; every circumstance of his life came before him with the clearness of noonday. The scenes of his youth in particular passed before him in vived coloring. He saw the old farm house in which he was born—the hills, woods and meadows surrounding it; the distant village, the church spire, the flocks on the plains, the winding river, the cows browsing in the fields; he heard the clatter of the mill, the songs of the mowers, the birds singing in the groves, and the gun echoing among the hills. He heard, too, the voice of one dearer to him than all on earth, the voice of one—but this all took place while a rapacious monster was floating within a few feet of him, waiting only for a moments pause in his movements to rend him to pieces!

The second boat, having now rescued the wrecked men, approached the captain, who ordered its crew to shoot by him at full speed, and as it passed him he would grasp it and spring in, the critical moment being when he would lose motion, and the shark would be likely to seize him. However, that risk must be taken. The mate faithfully carried out his directions. The men strained every sinew. They were whalemen, and as such topgallant oarsmen, and the speed at which they sent that boat diving through the water would have shamed the flight of the swiftest seabird. The boat itself was scarcely seen, buried in a double wall of foaming spray, the oars bending like reeds, and the gunwales quivering at each stroke. It took a steady nerve, an eagle glance and a lightning grasp to secure the flying craft; but the captain had these, as it passed, seized the starboard gunwale, and was thrown like a shot into the boat. At the same instant the shark's head rose above the water, and its jaws snapped with a sound audible for a considerable distance. The captain, as he himself remarked, escaped "only by a scratch," the moment he was stationary the shark snapped at him, the velocity of his subsequent motion only saving him from a hideous death.—*San Francisco Post.*

Value of Experience.

While we were sitting in the cabin of a Fulton Ferry boat, a few mornings ago, one of the oldest and most prominent of New York's successful merchants entered and took a seat opposite. Very naturally he was the subject of remark of gentlemen near us. One observed, "There is nothing in the physiognomy or general appearance of Mr. A. that would lead a stranger to suppose he was possessed of more than ordinary ability. Wherein does his strength lie? for that he has it, his success proves." "I'll tell you, my friend," said another, "he has had a large experience in his line of trade, and has profited by it."

This led us to consider how little men in general treasure the lessons they learn every day of their lives, and what an amount of practical knowledge, synonymous with worldly wisdom, they might acquire if they would only store up in memory, to be used when wanted, the knowledge thus gathered from their own experience as well as from the experience of others.

What is experience? Simply the result of experiment. These experiments may be made by ourselves or we may profit by the labors of others. The child is attracted by the light and stretches out his little hand to grasp it. The experience of unsuccessful trials teaches him it is beyond his reach. A hundred or a thousand experiments serve to instruct him how to judge of distance. This is one illustration. You cannot think of anything accomplished by your work to-day that is not another, if you choose to use it as such. But the experiments may have been made by others and you are profiting by their experience. Why do you plant one crop on a certain soil and for another select a soil made up of different constituents? Why one on upland and the other in low ground? Because somebody, sometime, experimented and imparted the results of his experiments to others; and you have been instructed therein.

Man's reasoning faculties are of much service in this connection, and he who uses them most will reap the most advantage. The organs of Comparison and Causality aid materially in experimenting, and logical conclusions are often as good as hard work. Combined with Constructiveness, they may be called the father of invention, of which necessity is said to be the mother.

That results are sometimes obtained by accident is true; but may not such be called experiments made unintentionally? Some years ago a leading horticulturist imported one very rare and costly lily bulb. He prepared with great care a place for planting it, and, stepping back, placed his foot on the bulb and crushed it. Vexed at his carelessness, he gathered the scales, threw them into the hole, covered them, and left in disgust. After proper time, he had not one but many lilies, and examination showed him that nearly every scale had thrown out roots and was commencing life on its own account. This experience, the result of accident, he turned to valuable account in after years.

Experience is also, to a large extent, inherited, and we are indebted to all the generations since the beginning of the world. If we do not directly inherit the knowledge required to perform certain things, we certainly do inherit the capacity of acquiring it with facility. If the mind of the infant at birth (as is claimed by some) be a blank, that blank will be much quicker and better filled in the child whose ancestors have been educated; for education may be said to bear the same relation to experience as experience does to experiment—education being only the sum of experience.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Railroad Velocipede.

Mr. Johnson, a traveling musician, being in Garland, Col., and anxious to depart, manufactured a railroad velocipede, with which he proposes to travel into Texas. Having become possessed of two two-wheeled velocipedes, such as were in common use a few years ago, he proceeded to fasten them together to run on a railroad. Wooden axles were constructed so that the machine could be adapted to any gauge of track, a broader tread was placed on the wheels, to which were added flanges made of whisky-barrel hoops, levers were fitted to give means for using the hands as well as the feet to gain motive power, the whole arrangement was given a coat of red paint, and it was placed on the track at Garland ready for service. The machine weighs about forty pounds, and is easily handled. The operator sits on a seat resting across what were the two seats of the old velocipedes.

Johnson mounted his novel traveling apparatus at Garland, and arrived here without accident, having made the trip at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour. He remained in this city a day or two, and, altering the gauge of his car to suit that of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, he started out on Friday afternoon for the East. Our informant tells us that he saw Johnson near Goldsmith's ranch, and tried to keep up with his car on a good horse, but the animal was soon distanced. The engineer of the eastern-bound passenger train met Johnson at Apishapa yesterday.

Johnson is an old railroad man, and always provides himself with a time card so that he can keep out of the way of the regular trains. His apparatus is so light that it can be moved from the rails in a moment.—*Golden (Col.) Globe.*

A Short Study for Boys.

The life of Charles O'Connor, the eminent lawyer, shows what dilligence and perseverance will accomplish.

When eight years old he was an office boy and newspaper-carrier. His father published a weekly newspaper, and Charles, besides attending in the office, delivered the journal to its subscribers in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. He used a skiff to cross the rivers, and frequently would be out all Saturday night serving his route. It is said that he never missed a subscriber.

When seventeen years old he entered a lawyer's office as an errand-boy. He borrowed law books, took them home and read them by the light of a candle far into the night. Several lawyers, noticing the boy's industry, aided him in his studies.

When he was twenty-four years old he was admitted to the bar, and even then it was said that young O'Connor's legal opinion was worth more than that of many other lawyers.

But success comes slowly to a young lawyer, and it was not until his thirtieth year that his clients recognized the legal learning and skill of young O'Connor. He was very poor, but industry and ability were his capital. He worked hard at the smallest case, never slighting any trust, and in time secured the reputation of a man who would do his best for those employing him. To this conscientiousness and industry he owed his success.

Novel School Discipline.

Modern weapons of precision can be used to advantage in the school room, as well as at the seat of war, especially in western villages, where the young ideas are quite apt to shoot in the direction of the schoolmaster. A breach of discipline in a public school at Foster, Minn., led recently to an encounter on the floor, in which the teacher was flogged by the pupil whom he had undertaken to punish. The next morning the schoolmaster appeared upon the scene armed to the teeth, and having laid on his desk a big bowie-knife, a huge club, an axe and a large whip, glared at his pupils, and began to sharpen his jack-knife on his boot. The big boys winked at one another, and the little girls stopped whispering; and so overwhelming was the effect of this formidable armament that at a signal from one of the ringleaders, there was a rush for the door, and a helter-skelter retreat from the school yard. School was over for that day.

A western justice ordered a witness to "come up and be sworn." He was informed that the person was deaf and dumb. "I don't care," said the judge, passionately, "whether he is or not. Here is the Constitution of the United States before me. It guarantees to every man the right of speech; and so long as I have the honor of a seat on this bench it shall not be violated or invaded. What the Constitution guarantees to a man I'm bound he shall have."

The difference between the black and white race is easily explained. When a white man is choking he turns black, but when a colored man is in the same fix he doesn't turn anything but his eye-balls.

Diogenes in Texas.

Not long since a party of visitors inspected the poor-house. Among the inmates was a venerable looking old man, whose face indicated perfect happiness. He seemed to be perfectly contented.

Said one of the visitors, "You seem to be satisfied with your lot."

"I am," he replied. "I have a source of consolation that is denied to most men."

"Ah!" said the visitor, "you look forward to a blissful future beyond the grave."

"Yes," responded the old man, "but I also find much comfort in the proverb that says one man's loss is another man's gain. It makes me happy to think that I never lost enough to do the feller that found it much good."—*San Antonia Express.*

Refused to Join Forces.

Saturday night, about midnight, a widow woman living on Montcalm street heard a man fall on the walk in front of the house, and raising a chamber window she called out to the prostrate form to know if he was much hurt.

"Noz much—thaz er way I allus come down in 'er winter sezun!" replied a thick voice.

"If you don't move on I'll call a policeman and have you taken to the station," she continued.

"Will you, mazam? Shanks! I've been lookin' all 'roun' f'r one f'r more'n two hours! Shoon's you commence to holler I'll join in, so's to get him 'ere 'fore I freeze my ears any further. Now, zhen—oo oo oop!"

But she wouldn't.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A ragged, shivering, middle-aged man called at a house on Darien street and asked for food, but the lady of the house called out:

"Why don't you work for your food?"

"I would if I knew where I could find work," he promptly replied.

"There's a place down town where you can saw wood and earn your dinner," she continued.

That seemed to stick him for half a minute, but he finally said, with great solemnity:

"Madame, let me state a parallel case. There is a place in Heaven for you, but you don't want to die till you are driven right to it."

She pondered over his philosophy for a few seconds, and then called to the cook to pass out half a loaf of bread and some ment.

A particularly high-toned Chicago drummer, who prides himself on his charms, forever lost his pride the other day. He drove his fellow-drummers wild in a car by his attentions to a comely maiden, to whom he showed his samples and whose hand he squeezed for half an hour. But when the train stopped a quiet old fellow stepped forward and thanked him for entertaining the girl, remarking: "She is hopelessly insane, and I am taking her to the State asylum here."

"Ah, Jeff, de ole man's died an gorn dis time, shu pop," said Pete.

"Wha-what, ole man?" asked Pete.

"Why, uncul Clem—who else cud it be?—he shubled off dis mortle quoil jess afo' de broke ob day dis mornin'."

"Lordy how dis wuld am giben to lyin; I seed him shubelin off snow from de sidewelk not mo' dan haff'n our ago!"

A Pittsburgh editor has been found guilty of libel and sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for one year; and thus the grim question of how he was to get through the winter is solved. Sparrows and editors are watched over.

"I want five cents' worth of starch," said a little girl to a grocer's clerk. The clerk asked: "What do you want five cents' worth of starch for?" "Why, for five cents, of course," she answered. And the clerk concluded to attend to his own business.

A man who had filed a petition for a divorce was informed by his counsel that his wife had filed a "cross petition," as lawyers call it. "A *cross* petition!" exclaimed the husband; "that's just like her. She never did a *good-natured* thing in her life."

"Augustus, love, what are you thinking about so intently?" "Why, Aurelia, you know when we're married we shall be made one, and I was trying to make out which of us that one would be."

"I know nothing in the catalogue of men's duties that I would be unable to perform!" said Lucy Stone. "How would you figure as the father of a family?" asked a man in the gallery.

Wilkins has quit the study of botany now. He was frightened nearly to death by a bullrush. The bull rushed right at him, and the fence was about seventy-five yards off.

Frugality can be carried to extremes: "Now, Mr. Jones," said his sympathetic wife, there's no use of kicking around and wearing out the sheets, if you are dying."

"Mr. and Mrs. Jane Coombs," were recently registered at a Chicago hotel.

All liars will not steal, because some of them lack the opportunity.

Baked clay fence posts are in use in Lehigh county.

New Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

JOHN L. HAMILL, et. al. vs. JAMES B. LYON, et. al. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Penn'a, No. 1. No. 401 June Term, 1876. IN EQUITY.

BILL FOR ACC'T & SETTLEMENT OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS OF THE FIRM OF *Lyon, Shorb & Co.*

By virtue of a decree of the said Court in the above cause, the undersighned, appointed by the said Court to sell the Real and Personal property of **LYON, SHORB & CO.**, will sell at public outcry on

FRIDAY, the 29th day of MARCH,
1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Ward House, in Tyrone, Pa.

1—All the lands attached to Tyrone Forges to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
17 June 1806	207 acres	John Gloninger,	Blair County	Forge buildings on it.
8 Sept 1808	20	do do	" "	Mill and Water Power on it.
1 Feb 1794	200	Frederick Lazarus,	" "	Mountain Fossil ore on it.
8 Oct 1784	160	James Harris,	" "	Adjoins Tyrone.
1 Aug 1766	110	Edward Shippen,	" "	do do
15 May 1804	318	Elisha Davis,	" "	do do
2 Sept 1793	402	John Smith,	" "	Brush Mountain Fossil ore.
do do	280	Barney Carr,	" "	do do do
8 Oct 1784	380	Alexander Hale,	" "	Bald Eagle Valley land.
do do	200	David Ewing,	" "	do do do
16 Aug 1824	208	George Anshutz,	" "	Brush Mountain Fossil ore.
1 Feb'y 1794	270	Gill Robbins,	" "	do do do
2 Sept 1793	390	William Harrison,	" "	do do do
do do	170	Isaac Jones,	" "	do do do
3 April 1767	205	Christopher Lems,	" "	
9 Mar do	232	Augustine Neiser,	" "	
29 Jan 1794	140	Thomas Hamilton,	" "	
19 June 1855	242	J. R. Lowrie,	" "	Lands lying from 1 to 2 miles from Tyrone, growing up in second growth Timber, and capable of being developed into good farms, well watered and unsurpassed for grazing and grass growing.
14 June do	425	do do	" "	
1 Dec 1784	313	James Craig,	" "	
20 Oct 1813	205	Elisha Davis,	" "	
20 Mar 1794	197	Whitson Birdsall,	" "	
	403	George Anshutz,	" "	
8 Oct 1784	108	Gavin Hamilton,	" "	
15 Aug 1828	363	John Gloninger,	" "	
21 Oct 1813	226	Martin Rahn,	" "	
18 Jan 1794	100	Thomas Goodfellow,	" "	
do do	105	David Goodfellow,	" "	
do do	50	Robert Moore,	" "	
30 April 1793	400	Samuel Marshall,	" "	
14 June 1855	300	J. R. Lowrie,	" "	Lands lying on the south face of the Allegheny Mountains, and on its summit. Three-fourths of the area is covered with rock oak and yellow pine timber.
do do	325	do do	" "	
13 Mar 1794	400	Polly McEwen,	" "	
do do	383	Sarah McEwen,	" "	
do do	354	William and Henry McEwen,	" "	
2 Sept 1793	350	James Swain,	" "	
do do	200	Daniel Stroop,	" "	
do do	200	John Stroop,	" "	
13 Mar 1794	200	Hannah Turner,	" "	

Four lots in Ironsville. Palmer lot near Ironsville.

2—All the lands attached to Colerain Forges, situate in Huntingdon county, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
15 Feb 1786	70 acres	Rich'd Ricketts, Samuel Marshall,	Hunt'n Cou'y	Forge tract.
1 Aug 1766	78	James Webster,	" "	All Farm land.
3 April 1773	50	William Ingram,	" "	Old W. O. timber.
8 Aug 1794	120	Martha Russell and Middle & Lower Forge,	" "	Fine Water Power.
15 Feb 1753	91	Richard Ricketts, John Stonebreaker, part of Forge Farm	" "	
29 Jan 1794	413	Margaret Speer,	" "	
do do	395	Alexander Speer,	" "	On both sides of Tussey
do do	404	Othniel Speer,	" "	Mountain; well set in good
do do	410	Joseph Welch,	" "	timber.
do do	408	Hanicle Straw,	" "	
do do	407	Sarah McCracken,	" "	
4 June 1762	45	Heister's land,	" "	Splendid Water Power.
1 Aug 1766	51	Robert McKnight,	" "	Barrens ore land.
8 April 1803	216	Pine Hill (Penn's Manor,)	Blair "	Sinking Valley.

3—All the lands attached to Pennsylvania Furnace and the ore rights specified, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
25 Sept 1786	873 acres	Adam Bredin and Wm. Kerr,	Hunt'n Cou'y	Kerr and Bredin Ore Bank.
24 Sept 1810	193	David Johnston,	" "	
do do	84	John McWilliams,	" "	
8 June 1808	150	Leonard Hartline,	" "	Hostler Ore Bank.
9 Oct 1811	77	John Hostler,	" "	
4 Nov 1891	301	Peter Crispin, N. Gerrard, Jos. Morgan,	"& Cent. "	Furnace and Farm.
1 Aug 1765	80	John Wrye,	" "	Farm.
do do	11	Scruthers,	" "	do
do do	12	John Morrison,	" "	do
do do	21	Bailey Mill Tract,	Centre "	Grist Mill.
2 Aug 1784	153	Isaac Worrell,	" "	
6 Sept 1813	382	Samuel Duncan,	"& Hunt "	Penn'a Furnace Pipe Ore Bank and Adjoinders.
3 Aug 1784	65	James Wilson,	" "	
4 Nov 1801	209	Peter Crispin,	" "	
28 Feb 1785	109	John Hanna,	" "	
22 Jan 1829	150	Jos. Barnett, Batman residue,	" "	Whorrel Ore Bank.
28 Feb 1785	151	Lydia Fowler,	" "	
6 Jan 1814	218	Jacob Underwood,	" "	
8 Oct 1784	87	William King,	Centre "	
26 Aug 1794	103	Levi Hollingsworth and Jos. Barnett,	" "	Gatesburg Ore Field.
				Lytle Bank do
				Bryan Bank do
				Bull Bank do
9 Mar 1785	126	Samuel Bryan,	" "	
do do	308	Richard Whitehead,	" "	
6 Sept 1816	91	Jacob Way,	" "	
15 Mar 1829	417	Henry Floyd,	" "	
30 April 1793	217	John McKissick,	" "	
24 Sept 1792	400	William Lanbourn,	" "	
4 Oct 1827	136	Jacob Pyle,	" "	
25 June 1792	400¾	Richard Joliff,	" "	
do do	400¾	James Baker,	" "	
do do	400¾	J. Petherbridge,	" "	
do do	409	Benjamin Horner, Sr.,	" "	The lands covered by these surveys, commonly termed "Barrens," are a light loam, sometimes sandy, but generally easily turned into good farms.
do do	315	Jacob Baker,	" "	
do do	233	John Baker,	" "	
do do	100	Robert Ranklin,	" "	
do do	117	Isaac Buckbee,	" "	
do do	117	Josiah Lusby,	" "	
do do	1353	Lots in Liebenthal; parts of survey are in the names of Richard Mosley, H. Manley, Benjamin Horner, Jr., Caleb North, and Isaac Buckbee,	" "	They are covered with a young growth of thrifty timber, and full of iron ore. The L. C. and S. Creek Railroad traverses many of the surveys and brings all of them into easy access.
22 Jan 1829	135	Joseph Barnett,	" "	
	176	William Butler and Ed. Miles,	" "	
27 July 1815	323	John Anderson,	" "	
21 Nov 1785	130	Jacob Liter,	" "	
16 Dec 1811	162	George Colmeyer,	" "	
18 May 1786	200	Joseph Nice and George Nice,	" "	
29 Jan 1794	402	Ann Lamb,	Hunt'n	
do do	402	James Lamb,	" "	
do do	399	Elizabeth Hamilton,	" "	
do do	407	Thomas Hamilton,	" "	
do do	399	Esther Moore,	" "	
do do	399	Robert Moore,	" "	These surveys lie on Tussey Mountain, north and south slopes, and are covered with a fine growth of timber.
do do	405	Sarah Hastings,	Centre "	
do do	400	John Hastings,	" "	
do do	403	James McCracken,	Hunt'n "	
do do	398	Daniel Turner,	Centre "	
do do	400	Hannah Turner,	" "	
do do	404	James Moore,	" "	
do do	418	Aaron Levy,	" "	
do do	404	Thomas Ferguson,	" "	
17 Aug 1849	388	Alfred B. Crewit,	" "	These surveys lie on the south side of Tussey Mountain, and are growing up with young timber.
21 Jan 1794	289	James Ash,	Hunt'n "	
do do	259	William Shannon,	" "	
do do	370	George Bingham,	" "	
do do	320	Caldwallader Evans,	" "	
do do	405	Philip Sickle,	" "	
2 Nov 1784	369	William Bracken,	" "	
24 Dec 1792	180	Joseph Kuhns,	Centre "	Lying on north slope of Brush Mountain; they present four miles of Fossil ore veins.
do do	119	Abraham Kuhns,	" "	
do do	91	Isaac Kuhns,	" "	
do do	247	George Kuhns,	" "	
do do	226	Michael Kuhns,	" "	
do do	390	Mathias Kuhns,	" "	

And the ore rights reserved on the following tracts:

9 Mar 1787	427	John Rumberger,	Centre Coun'y	
21 June 1790	323	William Van Puhl,	" "	
18 May 1786	260	Joseph and George Nice,	" "	
25 June 1792	400	William McKean,	" "	
do do	400	John McKean,	" "	
do do	200	Caleb North,	" "	
do do	200	R. Rankin,	" "	
23 Feb 1785	200	John Hannah,	" "	
	1766	50	Joseph Branstetler,	" "	McGlathery Bank.
	do	20	Joseph Beck,	Hunt'n "	Newtown Bank.
8 Oct 1784	160	William King,	Centre "	
9 Mar 1785	115	Samuel Bryan,	" "	

4—All the lands attached to Bald Eagle Furnace in Blair, Centre and Huntingdon counties, and the ore rights held in comsion with G. and J. H. Shoenberger, situate in Centre, Blair and Huntingdon counties, to be sold as one property, viz:

DATE OF WARRANT.	ACTUAL CONTENTS	NAME OF WARRANTEE.	LOCATION.	REMARKS.
8 Oct 1784	300 acres	Samuel Magaw,	Blair County	Furnace improvements: Mill, Store, Warehouse, Mansion & 300 acres cleared land.
12 Oct 1785	389	John Hoffman,	" "	
3 Aug 1784	223	Ann Massey,	" "	
24 June 1794	52	Joel Harian,	" "	Smooth valley lands, susceptible of high cultivation for farms. Traversed by the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.
24 Aug	120	George Anshutz,	" "	
24 Jan 1827	280	Peter Moore,	" "	
24 Aug 1814	187	George Anshutz,	" "	
18 Dec 1784	270	Joseph Downing,	Centre "	
8 Dec 1784	301	Samuel Downing,	" "	
9 Sept 1807	420	Daniel Hoffman,	Blair "	
8 Aug 1824	412	Frances Gardner,	" "	
7 Feb 1812	113	C. Baughman,	" "	
6 July 1795	280	William Barge,	Centre "	
18 Jan 1794	150	John Hover,	" "	
do do	160	John Sherrick,	" "	All these lands, when cleared, make the best of grazing farms. They are well watered, and lying convenient to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and the Philipsburg Railroad. Are now thickly set with a thrifty second growth of timber.
do do	100	James Adams,	" "	
17 April 1793	409	Jane Craig,	" "	
18 Jan 1794	160	Nathaniel Adams,	" "	
17 April 1793	319	Margaret Craig,	" "	
6 July 1795	433	Joseph Dreak,	" "	
do do	200	George Rite,	" "	
6 Dec 1837	336	Elijah Merryman,	" "	
1 July 1829	150	Andrew Berryhill,	" "	
8 Sept 1794	376	G. F. Alberti,	" "	
do do	211	Nicholas Hammond,	" "	
29 Mar 1854	200	Robert Campbell,	" "	
2 Jan 1854	263	William Addleman,	" "	
14 Jan 1794	40	James Fox,	" "	
13 Mar 1794	150	Thomas Maston,	" "	
do do	150	Richard Whitehead,	" "	
2 July 1792	409	Job Packer,	Hunt'n "	Pennington Ore Tract.
12 Oct 1795	72	Thomas Kerr,	" "	Dorsey & Phillips' Tract.

New Advertisements.

And the ore rights on the following lands of G. and J. H. Shoenberger, held in common and attached to Bald Eagle Furnace and to Huntingdon Furnace.

24 Dec	1792	402	Benjamin West,	Hunt'n Cou'y	
do	do	397	Stephen Kingston,	" "	
do	do	400	John Taylor,	" "	Cale Hollow.
do	do	394	David Stewart,	" "	
23 July	1766	100	James Armitage,	" "	
24 Dec	1792	395	John West,	" "	
do	do	406	Patrick Moore,	" "	
6 July	1795	569	D. Porter,	" "	
2 Sept	1793	456	William Stout,	Blair "	On the summit and north slope of Brush Mountain.
do	do	192	Charles Stout,	" "	
do	do	234	Robert Stewart,	" "	
do	do	238	George Stout,	" "	
do	do	237	Thomas Sutton,	" "	
do	do	249	Thomas Carr,	" "	
do	do	491	John Carr,	"& Cent "	
18 May	1786	389	Philip Hevener,	Centre "	North slope of Brush Mountain, having the Fossil ores for five miles.
do	do	401	Jacob Shuler,	" "	
		10,638			

5—Sundry parcels of land adjacent to Tyrone and inside the Borough lines of that town, aggregating seventy-two acres, to be sold as one property.

The lands enumerated in the above Schedule, held in fee simple by Lyon, Shorb & Co., aggregate upwards of 40,000 acres, of which 11,000 are rich in Pipe Ores and other Brown Hematites.

The ore rights on lands sold by Lyon, Shorb & Co., but reserved in perpetuity to them, cover 2,695 acres. The ore rights held in connection with G. & J. H. Shoenberger cover 10,406 acres. The fossil ores extend for 11 miles on the North Slope of Brush or Bald Eagle Mountain. Among the lands enumerated are 1,000 acres of farm land cleared and in the highest possible cultivation, divided among four farms, with the best dwellings, barns, &c. There are four Grist Mills driven by permanent and abundant water power, and well located for merchant work on the several railroads. There are 135 Tenant houses on the lands connected with office and store, warehouse buildings, required to carry on the manufacture of Pig Iron at Pennsylvania Furnace and Blooms at Colerain and Tyrone Forges. The machinery and buildings in use at this Furnace and these Forges are considered by their owners as having no superior in the United States for convenient and economical production of Pig Iron and Blooms.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.—The Bald Eagle Valley and Clearfield Railroads pass through a large portion of the lands of Bald Eagle Furnace. The Pennsylvania Railroad traverses many of the lands of Tyrone Forges, and the L. C. & S. C. R. R. taps the ore fields of Pennsylvania Furnace and Huntingdon Furnace ore rights, bringing these immense deposits in direct communication with Tyrone.

Parties wishing to examine these properties before bidding, are invited to call on the undersigned and they will at any time be taken over them and their location shown to them.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money payable on confirmation of sale, and the other half by bond of the purchaser payable in one year, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises purchased.

Partners who may purchase, shall give bond with approved security, payable on demand, with interest, and also mortgage on the premises purchased.

J. R. LOWRIE, Trustee,
8 5t WARRIORSMARK, Huntingdon County Pa.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

	WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55	p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25	a m
"	" Williamsport	8 35	a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40	a m
"	" Renovo	10 55	a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35	p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	7 20	a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 50	a m
"	" Williamsport	2 20	p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 25	p m
"	arr at Renoo	4 40	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35	p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	11 45	a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 35	p m
"	" Williamsport	7 30	p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	8 40	p m
	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven	6 40	a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55	a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	11 55	a m
"	" Philadelphia	3 45	p m
DAY EXP.	leaves Renovo	10 10	a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 20	a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40	p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10	p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20	p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	8 55	p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 45	p m
"	" Williamsport	11 05	p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45	a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00	a m
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 35	a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 58	a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 35	a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

	WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave	Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
	Flemington	5 29	3 30
	Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
	Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
	Eagleville	5 50	3 51
	Howard	6 00	4 02
	Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
	Curtin	6 13	4 16
	Milesburg	6 23	4 25
	Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
	Milesburg	6 43	4 45
	Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
	Unionville	6 58	4 58
	Julian	7 09	5 10
	Martha	7 18	5 21
	Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
	Hannah	7 34	5 40
	Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
	Vail	7 53	5 58
	East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at	Tyrone	8 05	6 10
	EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave	Tyrone	7 08	8 30
	East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
	Vail	7 19	8 42
	Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
	Hannah	7 35	9 02
	Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
	Martha	7 52	9 20
	Julian	8 01	9 30
	Unionville	8 11	9 42
	Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
	Milesburg	8 24	9 55
	Bellefonte	8 32	9 04
	Milesburg	8 45	10 13
	Curtin	8 55	10 23
	Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
	Howard	9 08	10 40
	Eagleville	9 18	10 52
	Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
	Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
	Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at	Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Glad Tidings for the *Weak, Nervous* and *Debilitated. Our Latest Improved Self-Acting Galvanic Appliances* are a *speedy* and *permanent* cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver and Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration Weak Lungs, Back and Spinal Irritation, and Kindred Diseases. Prices, Wa'st Belt, $5.00; Spinal Belt, for Paralysis and Spinal Ailments, $10.00 and upwards; Armlets, Anklets, Head Bands, Knee Caps, $2.00 each; Suspenders, $5.00 Illustrated pamphlet free. Address,

GALVANO-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
27 East Ninth Street, New York.

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.
Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

$50 **For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure** for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 7 4t

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,

MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTPRERS OF

Buggies, Carriages

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*
7 23-4f.

GO TO
J. R. BARTROFF
FOR FINE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.
9 22-4f *E. Bishop-st., Bellefonte, Pa.*

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.
9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,
DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 11 y

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway

LANDS FOR SALE!

1,000,000 ACRES in Southwest Missouri from **$2.50** to **$8.00** an acre. First-class stock and agricultural lands. The best tobacco region in the West. Fine fruit, no grasshoppers, abundance of good water, short winters, convenient markets, good schools, low taxes, healthful country, and good society. Seven years' credit. Free transportation from St. Louis to those who purchase land. Send for circular and other information. Address, W. H. Coffin, Land Commissioner, Temple Building, St. Louis Missouri. 8 4t

Strawbridge & Clothier, Dry Goods.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 1ST, 1878.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

ARE DAILY OPENING

NEW and BEAUTIFUL FABRICS

THE PRODUCTS OF THE

BEST MAKERS

OF

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND SCOTLAND.

As our supplies, Foreign and Domestic, come direct from the manufacturer to us, there is no intermediate profit to pay, and we are, therefore, able to sell one dress pattern as low as the same goods are sold by the case.

We are now offering a superb stock of

Parisian Novelties in Dress Fabrics

Too numerous to specify, but which comprise the choicest styles that will be shown in Paris and London during the present season. These goods have been selected by ourselves, personally, in the Paris market. We also have received by late steamer, and just opened, our first invoice of

French Lawns and Organdies, Jaconets, Toile d'Alsace, &c, &c.,

Which we commend to the early attention of all who desire to inspect full lines of all the choice and latest designs in these goods.

OUR BLACK GOODS STOCK

Has also received the most careful attention, and we are displaying an unusual assortment of

BLACK French CASHMERES,

IN FORTY DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND WIDTHS,

FROM 47 CENTS PER YARD, UPWARD.

Every quality guaranteed to be made of FINE Wool. The goods we sell are made by the best manufacturer in France, and are believed to be unequalled in every respect. In

Black Hernanies & Grenadines

We shall submit the finest assortment ever shown in Philadelphia, in COTTON and WOOL, ALL-WOOL, WOOL and SILK, and ALL-SILK goods.

Through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT,

Customers all over the United States are enabled to enjoy every advantage that persons resident in Philadelphia possess in shopping personally at our counters. Requests for

SAMPLES

Promptly attended to, and all ORDERS executed with care and the utmost fidelity to the interests of our patrons. Attention is invited to the fact that all letters are answers and orders filled by return mail.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,
(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLOUR, FEED, &c.,
AND DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for
WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c.
6 39-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-4f

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. *Parlor Organs*, price $375 only $105. Paper free. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 9 4t

IF YOU Want a Farm or Home, with independence and plenty in your old age.
THE BEST THING IN THE WEST.
IS THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.
LANDS IN KANSAS.
Circular with Map, giving full information, *free*. Address A. S. Johnson, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Ks. 9 4t

Temperance Reform
AND ITS GREAT REFORMERS.
BY REV. W. H. DANIELS, A. M.

Profusely Illustrated with Portraits and Sketches and containing over 600 Pages.

☞ A WHOLE TEMPERANCE LIBRARY IN A SINGLE VOLUME. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Address for extra Terms and Circular, NELSON & PHILLIPS, 805 Broadway, New York. 9 4t

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

Miscellaneous.

STOCKBRIDGE
MANURES

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Professor of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College

These Manures are compounded for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each particular crop requires. They have produced from 50 to 80 bushels Corn, 25 to 40 bushels Wheat, 25 to 50 bushels Oats, 150 to 250 bushels Potatoes, 2 to 3 tons Hay per acre, and other crops in proportion. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. Send for Pamphlet, Free.

BOWKER'S
HILL & DRILL PHOSPHATE,
Very fine, dry, and high grade. Also
Agricultural Chemicals.
W. H. BOWKER & CO.,
3 Park Place - - - New York.
43 Chatham Street - Boston. 9 12t

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**
9 42 1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v8 35-1y

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Street,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa
ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 25 1y

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST **NAVY Tobacco!**

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring*. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free. To C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 9 4t

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere, Instantly! for
Conquest of Turkey!!

By the *gifted* authors, Dr. I. P. BROCKET, and Hon. P. C. BLISS. The *complete* and *thrilling* history of the *fall* of an *Empire*, after 300 *years* of *bitter* strife. *Graphic* descriptions of *terrible battles*, exciting *all Europe*. *Positively* the *ablest* and *cheapest* work only $250, but *splendidly illustrated*. *Grandest* chance to *coin money* now offered. For full particulars, address, HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Sansom St. Phila., Pa. 9 4t

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

THE New Hampshire election takes place this month. If you want to bet, now is your time; but remember the Republicans are sure to win.

A LOUD Democratic lament comes from Ohio that the Legislature of that State has been in session eight weeks and has not done business enough to earn one week's pay. But it has filled all the offices with untamed Democrats, and if that isn't the mission of the "reform" party, what is?

The Philadelphia Times.

HARD ON TUTEN.—The Philadelphia *Times* says: "The Bellefonte REPUBLICAN has a candidate for every office. Having supplied a Governor it has now nominated Austin O. Furst for Judge of the Common Pleas in that district."

We had heard that the *Times* had published the above in regard to our course in mentioning the name of A. O. Furst for President Judge of this judicial district, but we are indebted to the Clinton *Republican* for the positive evidence of the fact. Not having the *Times* on our table for a long time we have been compelled to trust to hearsay as to what it, in its owlish wisdom, might say of us and other matters of daily interest. At times we would hear so little in regard to it that we were not positive that it had not, like many other sensational journals, which flourish for a time by pandering to the bad passions of men, "gone where the woodbine twineth," or to counsel and reform Beamish. Since Beamish has been permitted to enjoy the sun's rays the *Times* appears to have brightened up, but it still holds to an old grudge and refuses to find its way to our sanctum. If the above is a fair specimen of its news it has not improved by its non-intercourse with the REPUBLICAN. It would be instructive to know by what species of reform arithmetic it computes that we have a candidate for every office. As there will be four State, three district and fifteen county officers to elect this fall, and we have named but two, and one of these was indorsed by the county convention last fall, viz: Gen. Jas. A. Beaver for governor, and the other we were urged to mention by many earnest Republicans, because they desire a full ticket to rally for this fall; and a disposition is being shown by some friends of Judge Mayer to leave the judicial candidate off the Republican ticket in order that the Judge may have a clear field and a broad road opened to the Supreme Court bench when a vacancy shall occur. We have no fault to find with the Judge for this, nor with his Republican friends who thus seek to improve his prospects, but it is our duty to advocate the cause of the Republican party, and to remonstrate against its being used as a machine for the more speedy advancement to high position of a bitter partisan opponent, however much it may be to the interest of certain prominent Republicans here in Bellefonte. If, therefore, the facts are consistent with the assertion that we have "a candidate for every office," then the *Times* is a lively, enterprising metropolitan journal; if they are not, then that journal is entitled to a banner bearing the inscription—a very large amount of gas distributed through a very small meter.

Democratic Jobbing.

A careful canvass of eminent Democratic statesmen at Washington, by a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, reveals the belief on the part of all of them that the future success of the party depends upon nothing so trifling in importance as principles. It would seem that there are other places besides Pennsvalley where the party will vote as a unit, no matter how its members may differ on such unimportant matters as finance, the tariff, Tweedism and jobery.

The party in this county have for years been controled by a most corrupt ring. County taxes have been increased, unpopular tools and favorites foisted upon the party as candidates, yet the Centre county Democrat submits year after year. They will perhaps growl a little, but that is all. Now, by the conclusions of this correspondent, it seems that Democrats are the same the country over. If a decent external appearance can be kept up so as to catch the unwary occupant of the fence, or gull some Republicans who have a leaning towards the "Nationals," all will go well. Go on with the show, gentlemen; at Washington sit till August, devote all the time to mud digging, let the public business take care of itself; and in Centre county submit to increased taxes and Meekism, and cover your tracks with the mantle of "reform." Meanwhile, the "Nationals" and man on the fence must make up their minds whether they can stand you any longer, or afford by their equivocal position to play the part of tail to such a Democratic reform kite.

Off for Liberia.

From a telegraphic despatch from Charleston, S. C., we learn that a shipload of emigrants for Liberia are soon to leave that port, and that three hundred and fifty colored men, women and children are now in the city, awaiting the arrival of the vessel from Boston. The first vessel, however, will, it is said, be able to carry only about two hundred and fifty, and the rest will be obliged to wait for another ship, or the next trip of the one about to sail, which is to return as soon as possible for another cargo.

The Liberian Joint Steamship Company own this vessel, and intend to continue to take passengers to Liberia and bring back African products, until enough funds are accumulated to establish a regular steamship line between Charleston and Monrovia. No white man has any connection with the scheme, or is permitted to have anything to do with it. It is said that there are twenty-five thousand people in the South who have invested in the association, and that over one hundred and sixty thousand are enrolled to go when occasion offers. It is claimed that one-half the colored population of South Carolina would emigrate to Liberia if they could obtain transportation.

This extensive exodus of colored persons from the South is a startling and important fact. That their labor is needed in this country is evident enough, and as they are now free, it would be supposed that they would prefer to remain in the land of their birth, rather than to brave the hardships and uncertainties of an unknown and distant clime.

As to the causes of this wholesale emigration we have not far to seek. The United States Government has withdrawn its protection from the Southern States, and the old rebel, pro-slavery element has entire control there. The outrages that have been perpetrated in the South upon the colored population have been such as to convince them that neither their persons or their property rights are to be respected. When such affairs as the Hamburg massacre can take place, and the perpetrators not only go unpunished, but the leading spirit be rewarded with a seat in the Senate of the United States, it is no wonder that colored men despair of obtaining justice or protection in this country. When the ex-secessionists have succeeded in driving away the best part of their laborers, they may perhaps awaken to the folly of their course; but we have no hope that such considerations will induce them voluntarily to adopt a humane or a wise policy. It is a pity that some portions of the South could not have been kept under military rule—though it would have been expensive, and hardly available, even if constitutional.

The Wallace Bond Scheme.

Senator Wallace is the author of a financial scheme, known as the long bond project, which, if it succeeds in becoming a law, will be apt—with the silver bill—to put a final quietus to the Greenback party, which will have no reasonable excuse for a continued existence. This plan is something like that proposed by Judge Kelley some years ago, but makes the rate of interest four per cent. instead of three and sixty-five one-hundredths.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to be authorized to issue not more than one hundred million dollars' worth of coupon bonds, of the denominations of twenty-five, fifty and one hundred dollars, redeemable in coin fifty years from the date of their issue, said bonds to be exempt from taxation as are those authorized to be issued by act of July 14, 1870, in lieu of which the present issue is to be made. The bonds are to be made payable to the order of the person paying for them, and the name of such person, or of his assignee, is to be duly registered. The coupons of said bonds are to be paid in coin, or legal-tender notes, at the option of the United States, at any sub-treasury or money depositary of the United States, or at any national bank. The bonds are to be kept for sale at the several sub-treasuries, money depositaries and national banks, and can be bought for coin or U. S. legal tender notes, at their nominal value. Such legal tender notes are to be reissued, and their proceeds, and the coin received for such bonds, are to be applied to the redemption of outstanding bonds of the United States, which are redeemable and which bear the highest rate of interest. Another bond will be issued in the place of one lost or destroyed, provided the latter had not been assigned in blank.

These are the main features of Senator Wallace's bond bill, which we are disposed to think a good one, although questions of this kind need to be very thoroughly considered from all points of view. The scheme is at least commendable for simplicity and definiteness.

The chief difference which we notice between this plan and that of Judge Kelley—as we recollect the latter—is that Mr. Wallace's bill makes no provision, as did the other, for the reciprocal conversion of bonds into greenback currency, and *vice versa*.

IN years past New York was supposed to lead the country in the amount of business transacted, and in the skill with which her merchants attracted orders and customers from all parts of the Union. In those days, now past, all foreign steamers landed at their wharves, and she had some advantages over her sister city of Philadelphia which do not now exist. The only line of steamers carrying the American flag sails weekly from and to Philadelphia, and her merchants receive their foreign shipments direct, without the delays incident to the New York custom house. In the matter of filling orders by mail, which now has grown to such an immense business, Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, of Philadelphia, are leading the country.

The promptness with which orders for dry goods and requests for samples are filled by this wide-awake house is surprising. A letter addressed to this firm, instead of having to wait its turn, is answered by return mail, and all orders executed, not only satisfactorily and immediately, but at prices with which few houses can compete. New York will have to look to its laurels if its merchants expect to keep abreast of such a Philadelphia house as that of Strawbridge & Clothier.

NEW YORK.

The Dollar of the Daddies—A Mixed State of Affairs—How Silver is Regarded in New York—Cutting Down the Barnacles—American Fish Interests.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1878.

There has seldom been a better illustration of how thoroughly and utterly honest, intelligent men can differ in their opinions on the same subject, than is furnished by the silver question. Ever since the Bland bill was introduced into Congress there has been incessant and bitter warfare in New York over its provisions, and that not so much between ignorant and fanatical partisans of two unreasonable views as among the very classes whom one would surely expect to find in perfect accord upon such a vital and apparently uncomplicated issue. At first sight, it seems as though there must be some plain, simple statement of the case, the correctness of which would be evident at once to any right minded person, and yet there has been no subject up for general discussion within the memory of this generation that has so thrown into uncompromising discord able lawyers, profound theorists, sharp journalists, and practical business men. All classes of thinking and intelligent men have been by the ears all these months, wrangling and arguing, giving and taking staggering blows, but neither yielding an inch in consequence, each side drawing weapons of about equal sharpness and temper from the common arsenals of history and political economy until unprejudiced laymen are generally befogged and wait with resignation for time to either cut or unravel the Gordian knot.

And even now, when the Presidential veto has been borne down and overwhelmed by a two-thirds vote, and the silver dollar is a fixed fact, and the financial earthquake which was freely prophesied still delays its coming, the strange contest continues to wage with scarcely abated vigor. Despite the abuse constantly heaped upon Congress, it cannot be denied that the members of the national legislature are men selected from their various communities, in most cases on account of mental superiority; and it is difficult as well as unpleasant to believe that nearly three-fourths of their whole number are the "corrupt idiots" that most of our newspapers call them. But, on the other hand, the writers who control these journals are men of great experience and observation and recognized authority, so that it is scarcely easier, especially for those who daily get the benefit of their eloquent arguments, to set them down as "howling blatherskites," as the silverites will have that they are. Go into three of our large banks in succession and inquire, "How about silver?" The first president will tell you with righteous indignation that the silver dollar is national ruin and disgrace. No. 2 will reply with enthusiasm that the passage of the bill is a glorious thing for the country. No. 3 will answer that he don't know and don't care. Of two millionaire merchants, one will tell you that silver is going down like lead and merchandise up like a kite, while the other will assure you that in six months the Bland dollar will be above par and business better than at any time since '73.

Under these circumstances, what is a fellow to do? Perhaps as good a way as any is to turn a deaf ear to all this theoretical conflict and wait to see how things do really turn out—and as that strikes me as being a sensible suggestion, I believe I, for one, will follow it.

The showing of the extravagance of this city in paying its officials, which was recently made in the press and from which I quoted a few weeks since, seems to have been effectual in shaking up the people and the legislature to an extent which is likely to result in a salutary change. In fact, a reduction of 25 per cent. on all salaries over $2,000 has already been proposed at Albany; and, although it will naturally be fought to the bitter end by the barnacles, it nevertheless stands a fair chance of going through. A reduction of 25 per cent. on the aggregate of all the salaries paid by the city of New York, being $10,116,660, will save the city $2,529,165, and still leave many salaries much larger than there is any reason they should be under the existing conditions of our municipal civil service. A thorough and close analysis of the whole matter is now in order—and the community is not in a temper to stand a great deal of nonsense on the subject.

Ever since the commencement of fish breeding experiments by Seth Green and others, an interest in the growth, habits and protection of the finny tribe has been steadily growing. The annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists took place here this week, and many interesting statistics were presented from which I select the following: Among all fish interests the oyster trade is most important; in the States 50,000,000 of bushels annually are consumed, and in New York 5,000,000 bushels annually. The fisheries in the United States produced, in 1876, a total of 1,294,038,000 pounds, valued at $75,278,829. Codfisheries produced $4,825,540; whale, $2,841,000; mackeral, $2,365,272; mehaden, yielding more than the whale fishery, $1,657,790; great lake fisheries, $1,600,000; and the lobster catch, over $1,000,000. In the business 2,118 vessels are employed.

RADIX.

THE Greenbackers, or Nationals, have as candidates for Governor, Samuel Calvin, W. H. Armstrong, Frank Hughes and Judge Bentley. There will probably be more before the convention meets.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, '78.

The Senate Pension bill that passed the House the first of the week has not yet been signed by the President, though no one doubts he will do so. Under it every officer, enlisted and drafted men who can prove 14 days actual service during the war of 1812, or participation in any one of its engagements, and who was honorably discharged, is entitled to $8 per month, or such part of that sum as will give him with pension now received, that amount monthly. Of course those now receiving that amount are not entitled under this bill. The widows of all soldiers who would, if living, be entitled, are themselves entitled, provided they have never remained. The law is not retroactive. In other words pension is only due from the passage of the act. The effort made to exclude from its benefits all such as voluntarily went into the rebellion was defeated, as Democrats are generally opposed to a discrimination that would tell so heavily against their party. All specific information relative to the matter will be cheerfully furnished free by Gilmore & Co, this city.

A careful scrutiny of the record will show that about all of any importance that has been done by Congress since it assembled in extra session last October, is the passage of the silver bill. Six long months frittered away in bombastic speeches; and the prime workers in the remonetization movement are more unhappy to-day than when the initiatory step was taken, because inflation, from present appearances, has received its quietus. The large number of bills introduced to review the more objectionable features of the Bland bill are conclusive of their intention to continue the agitation. But a large majority of both Houses appear content with what has already been accomplished in the way of general financial legislation; and, the speedy decline of gold and the appreciation of Government securities since the passage of the bill over the veto, tends to confirm the opposition against any doubtful experiments. I verily believe bills and resolutions enough have been introduced since last October to keep Congress busy five years, were they all to be deliberately taken up and disposed of according to rautine; but only a few, happily, will ever be reported from the Committee Rooms. They will die there. The President has tipped the fat all in the fire by vetoing the bill sent him to secure to the timber thieves immunity from punishing. What he has gained through 12 weary months of "conciliation" and by turning Republicans out of office to put in Democrats, he has lost in one short hour by refusing to extend to this class of public plunderers, the same grace that saved thousands of political murderers in the south from the gallows which the enormity of their crimes had richly merited. Conciliated "erring brothers" are as a rule of the kind that haven't a word of communication for the ninety and nine favors rendered, if the hundredth is denied. The abuse is just as rank, the ingratitude just as outspoken as though they had each and all been refused. If the Republican persecutions throughout the reconstructed South since "Pacification" was first inaugurated and the whiskey war on the Revenue officials all through that region are not enough to prove the general feeling of hatred and hostility still cherished against the Government and those who contributed to defeat secession, the new outbreak in behalf of the timber thieves ought surely to be sufficient. The whole gulf coast is virtually in arms against the Government because it would protect its own. And the insolent speeches of "lost cause" representatives in Congress, and their supercilious manners towards Republicans and their spineless apologist are a constant rebuke to those who have labored under the guise of friendship to manacle the loyal element in and out of Congress and to rehabilitate the Southern braggart of his whimpering Northern lick-spittle.

One of the appropriation bills has got through at last. But the Ship of State was brought up all standing yesterday by a proposition of the economists to make past alleged Republican corruption and extravagance a pretext for appointing to fat places a half dozen more of the loafers and dead beats hanging about town. The pretext was the need of that amount of "experts" to Glover's Committees in search of partizan capital. Polk with all his ingenuity was unable to provide for all of these long-haired, whiskey-guzzling hangers-on. They are generally constituants of the chivalric memers from the South, or the old chronic Democratic office-seekers of Washington. They can turn their hands to almost anything except honest labor. They hang about hotels by day or around the capitol, subsisting on free lunches.

Of all the humbugs that have ever cursed the face of this fair planet "Reform Democracy" is the most arrant and contemptible. LEO.

Our Looking Glass, or The Unity of Faith.

SHORT AND SIMPLE MEDITATIONS OF THE POOR AND UNLEARNED.

As cloth is composed of two parts properly joined together, so faith consists of two elements properly united; for as warp and woof must both enter into the composition of cloth, so *belief* and *trust* must both enter into the oneness of faith. "Now faith is the *substance* of things hoped for, the *evidence* of things not seen."—Heb. 11:1. According, then, to the Apostle's definition, faith must consist of these two elements: "Belief in the truth of the Gospel respecting things unseen; and trust in the power and faithfulness of God, through the Lord Jesus Christ, to fulfill His promises." This is the true saving faith, the faith of the Gospel, the only faith that can justify the sinner, and that is acceptable with God.

Intellectually a man may, indeed, "believe the truth of the Gospel," for "a wayfaring man though a fool need not err therein;" but if he does not with all his heart "trust in the power and faithfulness of God," he is without faith, for "the devils also believe and tremble." Or, again, a man may seem to have great confidence in the character and Word of God, yet, if he has no convictions of the truth of the Gospel testimony relative to things invisible, he is destitute of faith; for, though "Korah and all his troop trusted in the promise" that "the Levites should be the Lord's," yet they and all that appertained to them went down alive into the pit," because they believed not the testimony of the Lord respecting the appointment and official authority of his servants, Moses and Aaron. But, again, a man may believe the Word of the invisible Testifier firmly, but have such a feeble trust in His character and Word that his faith will be weak and wanting in all assurance; or a man may have strong trust, but so imperfectly and feebly believe, that his faith will be wanting in all comfort and confidence. But the man that firmly believes and fully trusts will have strong faith, assuring faith, comforting faith, sustaining faith, justifying faith, sanctifying faith, possessing faith.

Now, respecting faith, it is the same with denominations as with individuals, for denominations are nothing more than individuals holding a common belief or faith. The Calvinistic denominations may properly be called the centre of the great army of the church militant, because of their firm and unwavering belief in the truth of the Gospel; though their "trust in the power and faithfulness of God, through the Lord Jesus Christ, to fulfill His promises," is evidently much less firm and confident. And this weakness in one of the elements of their faith seems to have caused them to come short of that "full assurance of faith" in which it is their privilege to walk.

The Arminian, or Methodist denominations, may also properly be called one of the wings of the great army of the church militant, for their trust in the promises of God is strong and full; but that their belief in the testimonies of the Gospel is much less strong and unwavering is evident. And this weakness in one of the elements of their faith seems to have caused them to come short of that "full confidence toward God" that it is their privilege to have.

The Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran and other denominations that are deemed somewhat Galatian in their faith may rightfully be called the other wing of the great army, for they have faith; though their belief in the testimonies of the Gospel may be somewhat moderate, and their trust in the promises imperfect and feeble. And this weakness in one or both of the elements of their faith seems to have caused them to come short of that "full Christian fellowship" and "brotherly love," in which it is their privilege to live.

Besides these denominations that have faith, though it may be more or less weak in one or both of its elements, there are other denominations that seem to exist without either belief or trust, and are apparently only the prowlers and scavengers that follow the great army for the lust of gain and power, but are no part of it for they all seem to have come short of "the faith of the Son of God" in one or both of its elements, as in its unity.

It seems to be one of the strong impulses of our corrupt nature to most bitterly hate whatever may oppose itself to our own pet errors; and we as invariably hate, despise and persecute those that embrace views conflicting with any of our imperfect and false notions. Hence we find that nominal and weak Christians that believe, but either do not trust at all, or trust but feebly, will and do most heartily hate and despise the nominal and weak Christians that trust, but do not believe, or that believe but feebly. And the nominal and weak Christians that trust, but only feebly believe, will and do in like manner most heartily hate and despise the nominal and weak Christians that believe, but trust only feebly. Well, indeed, might the Lord Jesus Christ say to and of us, "Thou hypocrite, first cast the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye."

When all learn to obey this injunction of our blessed Lord, the Christian will no more unwisely seek to "make his brother know the Lord," by striving to destroy the strong element of faith that he already possesses; but will rather try to build up and strengthen the element that is deficient, that both the warp and woof of his faith may be made alike strong. (Surely the man of the world, finding his brother with a broken arm, would never be so foolish as to insist on breaking his other arm; but would rather at once have the broken limb properly set, splintered and bandaged, giving it all needed attention, that it might speedily be made strong and helpful as the other. Alas! "the children of this world seem to be ever wiser in their generation than the children of light.")

When this injunction of the blessed Saviour is fully obeyed, then those

that believe, but are weak in their trust, will no more be reproachfully called "Judaists" and "Legalists;" and those that trust, but are weak in their belief, will no more reproachfully be called "Perfectionists" and "Higher Life," but each will call his brother by the high and holy name of Christian, as "the disciples were first called in Antioch." Then the Calvinist will no more call his Arminian or Methodist brother a "Probationist," because of his imperfect or weak belief in the truth of the Gospel respecting things unseen; and the Arminian or Methodist will no more call his Calvinistic brother a "Predestinarian," because of the firmness of his belief in the testimonies. The Calvinist will strive honestly to emulate the strong trust of his Arminian or Methodist brother, while still holding fast his firm belief in the truth of the invisible Testifier; and the Arminian or Methodist will honestly strive to emulate the firm belief of his Calvinistic brother, while still holding fast his strong trust in the power and faithfulness of God; the Galatian brethren will honestly and gladly strive to emulate both the Calvinistic and Arminian brethren in the firmness of their belief and the strength of their trust. Then the embassador of the Lord Jesus Christ will be so filled with the love and spirit of his Master that he will zealously preach the Christ and faith of the Gospel face to face and eye to eye with his hearers; for he will cease to think more of his sermon than of the souls of his people, and will be more anxious to feed the flock "of which the Holy Ghost has made him overseer" than to receive the praise of men. Out of a heart full of the love of God and of souls, the minister of the Word will so preach Christ, *without the vail of read sermons*, that the hard and impenitent hearts of sinners will be broken, and many will be converted to God and be saved. Then God the Father will be glorified, Christ Jesus the Son will be honored, and "the church of God will be built up and established in her most holy faith." "Now faith is the *substance* of things hoped for, the *evidence* of things not seen." "He that cometh to God *must believe that He is*, and that *He is the rewarder* of them that diligently seek Him." Then Christian will cease to strive with Christian, and the strong will learn to love and bear with the weak, and we will all strive to "bear one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ." "And we being many shall be one body in Christ, and every one members one of another." "Till we all come in the *unity of the faith*, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ;" "the fullness of Him that filleth all in all."

The Gospel truth I do believe,
And all its precious light receive,
Respecting things unseen.
I trust God's faithfulness and power,
To 'fill His promise every hour,
Through Christ, my Priest and King.

A. L. B.

School Report.

Report of Potters' Mills grammar school for month ending February 21st, 1878: Number of pupils attending school, 30; average attendance, 26; number that spell, 30; number that read, 30; number that write, 30; number in mental arithmetic, 30; number in written arithmetic, 30; number in geography, 27; number in history, 12; number in grammar, 24; number in physiology, 3; number in algebra, 1.

Pupils that were present every day during month: Thos. Hutchison, Wm. Smith, Annie McCormick, Nannie McCormick, Emma Smith, Maggie McCormick, Jennie McCormick and Hattie Landis. Robert Smith was present every day during term.

M. SHIRES, *Teacher.*

Models for Sabbath-Schools.

The word of God, learned by heart, enlightens the naturally darkened mind, forms a divine protection against sin, and points out the one and only way that is safe to follow. Hence every child should be diligently taught to learn by heart some of the more important portions of Scripture, such as these that we have selected for models. To secure this object, the models are designed to be used in any young people's meeting, but especially in Sabbath-schools, instead of or in addition to the reading of the Scripture lesson for the day. To give your readers an idea of what we have in preparation, I submit to you a copy of No. 1, the model Christian, as described by our Saviour in Matt. v. 3:12:

Leader—Blessed are the poor in spirit. School—For their's is the kingdom of heaven.

L.—Blessed are they that mourn. S.—For they shall be comforted.

L.—Blessed are the meek. S.—For they shall inherit the earth.

L.—Blessed are they which do not hunger and thirst after righteousness. S.—for they shall be filled.

L.—Blessed are the merciful. S.—For they shall obtain mercy.

L.—Blessed are the pure in heart. S.—For they shall see God.

L.—Blessed are the peacemakers. S.—For they shall be called the children of God.

L.—Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake. S.—For their's is the kingdom of heaven.

L.—Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you. S.—And shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

L.—Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven. S.—For so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

These good words of the Savior are arranged to be repeated either in concert or responsively, in the manner shown above.

R. CRITTENDEN.

BELLEFONTE, Pa.

Public Sales.

March 14.—At the residence of John Weaver, near Pine Grove Mills, Ferguson township, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock P. M., horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, and household furniture.

March 19.—One-half mile east of Pine Grove Mills, by J. S. Krape, horses, colts, young cattle, sheep, pigs, mower and reaper, potatoes, hay and other things too numerous to mention.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Some New School Books.

Swinton's Word Primer; Word Book of English Spelling, Oral and Written, by William Swinton, A. M.; An Elementary Course in Geography, by Wm. Swinton, A. M.; A Complete Course in Geography, Physical, Industrial and Political, by Wm. Swinton. The American Educational Readers, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth; The Literary Reader, Typical Selections from some of the best British and American Authors from Shakespeare to the present time, Chronologically Arranged, with Biographical and Critical Sketches, and Numerous Notes, etc., etc., by Geo. R. Cathcart. All the above named works published by IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co., New York and Chicago, 1878.

Of making many school books there is no end, and the constant efforts of the publishers of such works to induce directors to make changes, are not only a weariness, but too often successful in entailing needless expense upon parents and injury upon pupils. Still there is room for improvement in many kinds of text books, and meritorious work of this sort demands recognition, when the advantage of the new series over the old is such as to make the expense and trouble of a change in our schools desirable.

We have received the above-mentioned new school books through the agent for the same, Mr. Charles W. Scott, of Williamsport. Having examined the several works with some care, we are prepared to give them a hearty approval.

Of the two word books, we will say nothing of the primer, except that it seems well adapted to juvenile pupils. The other and higher work is, as the author says, "adapted to ungraded schools and to the lower class of grammar schools" and is designed to precede the class book of word-analysis. It has many features which are commendable, and we consider it decidedly superior to the so-called spelling books. There are several points of superiority and features of excellence, of which we will notice only the classification of names of objects, trades and occupations; classification of words with reference to leading ideas and the principle of association; arrangement of French and Latin words and phrases in common use, and a simple method of word-analysis, with reference to Saxon and classical roots, prefixes and suffixes.

Of the Complete Course in Geography, we also deem it sufficient to notice only the larger work. This is on a new plan, and specially remarkable for combining the features of both what are called physical and political geography, which have heretofore required separate text books. The combination seems to be well effected, and is, we believe, a decided improvement. There are other features of excellence, of which we can only notice the maps and illustrations, which are equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind we have seen in school books. The illustrations are numerous, and are not only what their name implies—they *illustrate* the various subjects—but they are really admirable works of art, and have been designed and engraved expressly for this work. We should expect something superior from Mr. Swinton's labors, and are not disappointed after examining the works which bear his name in this series. He tells us that the preparation of the two works on geography has occupied most of his time and his most earnest efforts for five years.

The series of Educational Readers, five in number, are made up of excellent matter, and are well arranged and beautifully illustrated.

The Literary Reader is upon a plan which we cannot too highly commend, and it is what we have been looking for during several years. Though there are text books of literature on a similar system, the idea of combining literary instruction with exercises in class reading has not, to our knowledge, been before attempted. The work is made up of extracts from good writers of English, from the time of Shakespeare to the present, the selections being preceded by a short biographical sketch of each author whose works are quoted. The student is thus made partially acquainted with many of our best and most famous writers, without any extra time being spent in acquiring this knowledge. Literary information is seldom obtained in any but the highest schools and colleges, which a large proportion of our youth are not able to attend. Yet the information which the book contains, and which it is fitted to convey with so little trouble, is of a kind that every person who claims to be intelligent should possess. The authors from whom selections are made and sketches of whose lives are given, are among the best of English classic writers, while the student is introduced to many modern names of writers in all departments, British and American. Sketches and extracts are given, for example, of such writers as Emerson, Agassiz, Mrs. Browning, Lytton, Dickens, Carlyle, Hawthorne, Tennyson, Sumner, Alex. H. Stevens, Ruskin, Tyndall, Huxley, George Eliot and Bret Harte. There is also a vocabulary of the most difficult words in the book, and a dictionary of British and American authors.

A New History of the World.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the advance sheets of the latest publication of the National Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The work is entitled *The Pictorial History of the World*, embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of Modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It is from the pen of James D. McCabe, an author well known for his historical writings who has devoted years of study and research to the production of this volume. The book is literally a library in itself, and is one of the most valuable works ever offered to the public. It presents to the reader a mass of information respecting ancient, mediæval and modern history not to be found in any other book, and does this in the most fascinating and entertaining manner. It brings up before us the various great men of ancient and modern times—the warriors, poets, statesmen, sages and orators—and shows them to us as they really were in life. The work is invaluable to every reading person, and should have a place in every household. The mechanical execution of the book fully sustains the high reputation of the publishers. It contains 1,260 large double-column pages, and over 650 fine engravings illustrative of the events recorded in the narrative, embracing battles and other historical scenes, portraits of the great men of ancient and modern times, and views of the principal cities of the world. The engravings in this book are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $25,000. The great number and high character of these engravings make this the most valuable art publication of the century. A prominent feature of the work is a complete history of the late war between Russia and Turkey—the only one in print. It is the most complete and readable history of the world ever published, and agents who take hold of it will reap a rich harvest.

The book is for sale by subscription only, and the publishers want agents, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column.

Here is an opportunity for the many idle men in our midst to apply for a job, which we are satisfied they will find will yield a remunerative return for their labor. It is a very interesting work, and there is no reason why a man should not earn from five to ten dollars a day over his expenses selling it in this and adjoining communities. No intelligent man who has any money could well resist the temptation to buy it.

St. Nicholas for March

Combines almost every stirring interest of childhood and youth, and as full of activity, variety and cheerfulness.

First in prominence is the opening of a new serial for boys, entitled "Drifted into Port," by Edwin Hodder, an English writer. This first part is illustrated by Sol Eytinge, and presents a scene in English school-life that has seldom been equalled in power and interest.

Of Miss Alcott's serial, "Under the Lilacs," there are two long chapters which draw the reader's interest yet more closely to the pleasant people of the story. Mary Hallock Foote's excellent illustrations of this installment have the reality of portraits from life.

Then, there are six bright short stories with pictures, and just half a dozen interesting accounts, with appropriate illustrations of places, of people, and of people's doings, on land and sea in different parts of the world. The titles of some of the stories are: "Hansa, the Little Lapp Maiden," an illustrated tale of Norwegian peasant life; "A Night with a Bear," a story with a striking picture of a little girl's adventure on a floating cake of ice alone with a bear; "Crip's Garret-Days," an interesting account of an incident in the boyhood of Mr. Allan, the founder of the old Allan Line of Steamships; and "The Boy in the Box," a touching story of poverty and kindness, illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. "Where Aunt Ann Hid the Sugar," and the story called "Johnny," are full of interest for the younger readers.

The element of travel and adventure is well represented in: "Secrets of the Atlantic Cable," an account with suitable pictures, of the difficulties that attended the laying of the first electric link between the New World and the Old; "A Monument with a Story," detailing the heroic deeds and endurance of Burke and Wills, the Australian explorers; and Westminster Abbey," a description with three pictures, of that oldest of still used places of Christian worship.

Besides all this we are told "How Matches are Made," and are introduced, in the second paper of the series called "Crumbs from Older Reading," to the beauties and delights of Washington Irving.

The Departments are full of attraction and suggestion; and the illustrations throughout are striking and appropriate.

Scribner for March.

The paper in the March *Scribner* to which most readers will probably first turn is Noah Brooks's "Personal Reminiscences of Lincoln," continued from the Midwinter number. Mr. Brooks gives this month anecdotes of Lincoln with the army and at the theater, etc., and conversations regarding public men and events,—material which has never been in print before. Of a similar interest is "Last Days of Edgar A. Poe," by Mrs. Susan Archer Weiss, who knew Poe intimately in Richmond, and here gives newly printed evidence that can hardly be omitted in making up an estimate of his character.

Of the illustrated papers, two at least may be said to describe usual experiences, viz., "An American Colony in a Normandy Manor-House," a rollicking account of artist life near Harfleur, by Margaret B. Wright, and "An Earthquake Experience," during the remarkable convulsion at Fredrickstadt in 1867, by Louis V. Housel. These two papers have called into requisition the services of two artists new to the pages of *Scribner*, W. J. Hennessy, and J. Davidson. "A Trip to Central America," by Ellsworth Westervelt, is accompanied by views of coffee and cochineal plantations, etc., and includes mention of the curious political situations among the republics. A paper on "Dresden China," with a number of illustrations, describes the discovery and manufacture of this ware at the Royal Saxon Porcelain Works at Meissen, and includes a biographical sketch of the erratic Bottger. President Bodine writes of "Kenyon College" in Ohio (a well-known educational outpost fifty years ago), dwelling upon the relations to the college of Bishop Chase and R. B. Hayes, the one as president, the other as student. Portraits of both are given, as well as of David Davis, Stanley Matthews and other students. Besides the serials there are two other short stories,—"Susan Lawton's Escape," by Saxe Holm, and "Concerning a Certain Prodigal" (a character well known in printing offices), by a new writer, Henry King. A short paper by Prof. W. G. Sumner of Yale treats concisely, not of the national currency, but of the currency which the Bowery literature for boys has obtained throughout the land; examples of these stories are given and the *morale* is epitomized. The poetry is by Celia Thaxter, Boyesen, Caroline A. Mason, and Emma Lazarus.

In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland discusses "An Epidemic of Dishonesty," and "Fiction," and establishes a niche for "Editorial Correspondence,"—a permanent feature,—which is occupied this month by E. W. Sturdy, in a note on "The Satellites of Mars." "The Old Cabinet" subjects are "The Injustice of Ungenial Criticism," "The Unfortunate not the most Unhappy," and "A Plea for Christianity." "Home and Society" asks, "Shall we have a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty *from* Children?" and makes other practical suggestions. Articles in the other departments are generally of greater length than usual.

Wide Awake for March, 1878.

The March *Wide Awake* gives another delightful winter frontispiece, quite equal to the one given last month. It is a genuine "snow-balling frolic," entitled "The Battle of the Three," from the dainty pencil of Mary A. Lauthbury. It is supplemented by a charming poem by Mrs. Clara Doty Bates. A pretty school story of child-life, "Margy's Two Troubles," is from the pen of Campbell Wheaton. Another story, quite as good, by Lou Burney, is entitled "What Johnny Found." Appropriate to the late heavy snow-storm is "The Shovel Brigade," being No. III of "The Child Toilers of Boston Streets," by Emma E. Brown. This series is illustrated by life-studies of the Child Toilers themselves, by Miss Peirson.

Mrs. Whiton has a charming poem, "A Real Kingdom." Ellice Hoge another, "In Lumberland," illustrated by Miss L. B. Humphrey, while the most delightful one of all is "Grandpa's Story," by Wm. M. F. Round, also illustrated. The third "Misfortune" of "Little Miss Muslin," who borrows an umbrella, is also celebrated in verse, with humorous pictures.

The serials, "True Blue," which is a breezy story of the Northwest, by Mrs. Lucia Chase Bell, and "A General Misunderstanding," by Chas. R. Talbot, are intensely interesting; the latter, we divine, is to give the boys some sound lessons.

One of the two "star articles" of the number is "The Story of the King," by Arthur Gilman, who tells the young folks just how much truth and history have to do with the existence of the "King Arthur;" older readers will be likely, also, to get some new ideas upon the subject; the other is the first of the "English Literature papers," by Mrs. Lillie, and is entitled "The Days of Chaucer." Very interesting, and valuable for reference.

There are the usual "Prize Tangled Knots," the "Parlor Pastime," and the original Music.

Only $2.00 a year, free of postage. Edited by Ella Farman. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

Littell's Living Age.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for the weeks ending February 9th and 16th have the following valuable contents: The Dutch in Java, by Sir David Wedderburn, *Fortnightly Review*; Schools of Mind and Manners, *Blackwood*; Erica, translated for the *Living Age* from the German of Frau von Ingersleben; Lord Melbourne, *Quarterly Review*; Congregational Singing, *Cornhill*; Macleod of Dare, by William Black, from advance sheets; The Death of Victor Emanuel, *Spectator*; Murder of Commissioner Fraser,—Delhi, 1835, a Tale of Circumstantial Evidence, *Fraser*; Baron Munchausen's Frozen Words, *Spectator*; Will o' the Mill, *Cornhill*; The Vice of Talking Shop, *Examiner*; Dulcissima, Dilectissima: a Passage in the Life of an Antiquary, *Macmillan*; and the usual choice poetry, etc. The back numbers, containing the first instalments of "Erica," and a story by Miss Thackeray, are still sent gratis to new subscribers for 1878.

For fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; or for $10.50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with the *Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. LITTELL & GAY, Boston are the publishers.

BELLEFONTE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Monday April 1, 1878, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Association; and on the same evening an election will be held for seven directors to serve the ensuing year. JACOB V. THOMAS, Secretary.
Bellefonte, Pa., March 11, 1878. 11-3t

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Lydia Ann Rupert, dec'd, late of Liberty twp., Centre Co., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
11-4t W. H. FEARON, Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF P. Benner Wilson.—Letters testimentary upon the estate of Philip Benner Wilson, late of Bellefonte, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
W. P. WILSON,
ISAAC MITCHELL.
11-3t Executors.

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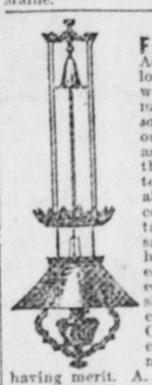

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BEAUTIFUL BOOK OF POEMS,
Entitled
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a collection of Poems illustrating the Life of Moses, being selections from Mrs. Hemans, W. Cullen Bryant, and other celebrated authors. Beautifully illustrated.
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Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in.

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PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD.
Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.
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J. C. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
10 4t Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Glossner, deceased, of Howard Borough, Centre county, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL GLOSSNER,
5-6t Administrator.
Blanchard, Jan. 29, 1878.

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared, a good house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruit trees. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to
EDWARD T. TUTEN,
10 9-4f REPUBLICAN office.
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CHEAPER THAN
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FINE SHIRTS
A SPECIALTY.
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Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

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First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.
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DURING
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WE WILL SELL A
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WITH UPRIGHT WALNUT CASE, CARVED LIDS, CARVED BRACKETS, VENEERED PANELS, ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP, HAVING 12 STOPS
TWO 5-OCTAVE SETS
OF REEDS, AND
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Deposit the purchase money with your bank or responsible business man AND SEND FOR THE ORGAN.

Pay freight and examine it ten days. If it satisfies you the deposit is ours; if you are not entirely satisfied, return the Organ to the railroad station and get your freight, go the bank or business man and get your money. You have not lost a penny and have run no risk.

WE FULLY WARRANT FOR
FIVE YEARS.

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Has just received a large invoice of
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FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
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New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the assignment of Ira C. Johnson, No. 127, January Term, 1879. In the Common Pleas of Centre County.
The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court to make distribution of the funds remaining in the hands of D. Z. Kline, assignee, among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested will attend and represent their claims.
WILBUR F. REEDER,
10 3t Auditor.

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.
THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.
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In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,
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Pleasant rooms, and experienced workmen, Petty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

BOOK 33 newest and most popular songs, with writings of instruction and amusement; also a list of all the battles, when and where fought, during the war, for 3c stamp. Address, Dotmond & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia. 10 4t

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Positively Cured, the worst case of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hebbard's Cure. "No Humbug." It has Cured Thousands. Will give $1,000 for a Case it will not Benefit. A sample bottle free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1,323 Broadway, N. Y. 10 4t

The Magic Coin Box
holds over $5.00 of silver coin, in Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars, Dimes and Nickles. The merest movement of your thumb pushes the desired coin into your hand, and another one immediately takes its place, as if by magic. Makes change in half the time, with no danger of dropping any. Sample, handsomely plated with Nickle Silver, sent postpaid for 50 cents. Agents trial package, containing three Coin Boxes, for $1.00 Illustrated Catalogue of Novelty Chromos, Jewelry, Stationery Packages, &c., &c., free. Agents wanted everywhere. Big pay. **National Novelty Co.,** No. 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 10 4t

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS
— OF —
LORILLARD **TOBACCO**
The great celebrity of our **Tin Tag Tobacco** has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.
All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. **See Act of Congress, Aug. 14th, 1876.**
The genuine **Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco** can be distinguished by a **Tin Tag** on each lump with the word **Lorillard** stamped thereon.
Over **7,088** tons of tobacco sold in **1877,** and nearly **3,000** persons employed in factories.
Taxes paid Government in 1877 **about $3,500,000,** and during the past **12 years,** over **$20,000,000.**
These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates.
☞ The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity and quality. 10 3m

SOLOMON DERR hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or county. Everything committed to his care will be attended to punctually. 1-28-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, 6-6m
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

LADIES Can color their own Stockings for less than one cent per pair ANY COLOR OR SHADE by the use of our *"MAGIC TINTS."*—Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, restore to freshness and brilliancy faded Silks, Merinoes, Alpacas, Neckties, Ribbons, &c., or impart to them new and lovely shades—Little trouble and nominal cost—Stick of any desired color sent on receipt of 10 cents. 3 different colors, 25c. Postage Stamps accepted. Send Stamp for Circulars and Samples.
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The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Pennsylvania Tobacco.

Were it not for the collection and publication of statistics, we would have a vague idea of what is going on in the world; and more especially is this the case concerning the subject now under consideration. Few people can comprehend the magnitude of tobacco culture without the actual statistics, which have grown to such proportions in our State that many of our agriculturists are beginning to look upon it as being among the most productive and profitable crops. While we are free to admit that the crop in some localities is the most profitable or remunerative to farmers, we still hold that its cultivation and use have more to do with inaugurating the use of stimulants and strong drink as a beverage than any other ingrediants the human appetite is heir to—there being no twin relics which are more closely identified with each other than tobacco and whiskey. It would seem to us to be far more consistant with the Christian church and Christian religion if farmers would organize societies to prevent tobacco culture, than to form societies in which to concoct schemes to facilitate and promote its growth.

There is no ingredient more repugnant to the sense of taste than tobacco, when first introduced. For the sake of imitating men and "look manly," boys will persist in their efforts to accustom themselves to its use at the risk of sacrificing their health and stunting their growth. There is no habit that is so filthy or unnatural to humanity as the use of tobacco and whiskey. With these evils before us, in these days of reform, is the time not at hand for the anti-tobacconists to make the initiatory steps toward preventing the spread of the growth of the evil which is admitted as being the primary foundation of intemperance? If we are to judge from the following facts, clipped from an exchange some weeks ago, we answer the time is at hand:

"The last report of the Bureau of Statistics states that the tobacco exports of this country amounted to 234,466,453 pounds, worth $25,396,428 in the first ten months of the current year, against 281,665,398 pounds, worth $31,810,994 in the same period last year; the imports were 6,708,549 pounds, valued at $4,837,529, and 6,068,554, valued at $4,777,922. The figures show the amount and value of a crop and an industry that are now gaining larger dimensions in Pennsylvania, great as they have heretofore been. The crop in Virginia has not recovered its former magnitude, and with the changes that have occurred there in labor, capital and employment, is not likely soon to reattain it. Kentucky and North Carolina are pressing their product, and other States have entered the field. But as the best tobacco is grown here, and as the Cuban crop has failed in a large measure for several years and increased in price, there is believed to be an opportunity for enlarging the Pennsylvania production profitably.

Under these conditions a considerable meeting was held in Lock Haven last week to consider the expediency of increasing the cultivation, when a firm proposed to cure, store, box and insure the crop, and to erect warehouses at Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, Wayne and Williamsport, in addition to placing it in the New York market at a gross cost of two cents a pound. There are now some thousands of acres devoted to the plant in this State, and it pays better than wheat or corn. Last year's crop amounted to nearly 35,000,000 pounds, and this year's will be materially larger; while the crop of Connecticut and Massachusetts, in 1875, reached only 18,400,000 pounds, an amount that Lancaster county alone has nearly furnished.

The meeting adjourned without reaching a decision. We are not prepared to speak upon the expediency of accepting this offer made from New York. This only is clear: that if the tobacconists of Philadelphia will do as much for the tobacco-growers of Pennsylvania as those of New York propose and desire to do, they should have the preference. The manufacturing interest here is large, and the transactions are heavy. We have never heard of any unwillingness to do ample justice to the State crop, or of any discrimination against it. So long as these are not found, the crop should rather seek this than a foreign market, and our dealers should be called upon for the aid New York offers. This may have been the reason why the propositions submitted to the meeting was not accepted. At all events they were not; and there is now a good opportunity for city dealers to erect the proposed warehouses themselves. But whether the help is furnished by New York or Philadelphia, it is probable that hereafter the cultivation in this State will be greatly increased."

Report of the Pennsylvania State Botanist.

To the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture:—*Sir*:—As it was comparatively late in the season that I was apprised of the honor conferred on me by the Board, in electing me as the botanist to your body, I have had but little opportunity of being useful in this new position. The only matter in which I have been consulted officially, was by some citizens of Philadelphia, in regard to the feasibility of introducing the Japan Lacquer tree to cultivation in our State. As the question is one of general interest, I may refer to it in this report.

The tree which produces the gum from which the Japan lacquer is made is the *Rhus vernicifera*, and so near a relation is it of our common Poison ash, *Rhus venenata*, that many good botanists regard them as but very slight forms of one another. Our species yields gum, to all appearances percisely like that of the Japan tree, and there is little doubt but it would be equal to the Japan species for every purpose to which that is applied. There would, therefore, be nothing gained by the importation of the Japan plant, so far as can be known without an actual test of the matter. It may be as well to note that the tree is extremely venomous, much more so than the common poison vine, which is also a species of *Rhus*, but it is said that though those who work among the plantations of these trees in Japan, often become sufferers in their early experiences, they are exempt from injury after working among them for a few years.

The introduction of noxious weeds into the commonwealth, is a matter which has for many years engaged the botanist's attention, and it is one worthy of particular care by the practical agriculturist.

Much anxiety is exhibited by foreign governments over the possible introduction of noxious insects into their territories, and illustrations, plain even to the untutored eye, are freely distributed so that all may be able to make an early acquaintance with their insect foes. There are many weeds which are quite as destructive to the best interests of agriculture as many of the worst insects can be, and the board could do no better service to these interests than by authorizing illustrations of such as may make trouble on the earliest intimation that they have obtained a foot-hold in our State, or are likely to do so. The Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, fully alive to the importance of this matter, and fearful that some injurious species might have been introduced by the great Centennial Exposition, appointed a committee, of which your botanist is a member, to watch and report from time to time, such as may appear in the vicinity of the grounds where the exhibition was held."

During the past year two very destructive weeds, introduced from Europe, have been brought to my attention as likely to prove very troublesome to agriculturist, and which are well worth watching. If taken in time it is not a great labor to totally eradicate the worst weed. It must be taken up root and stem as soon as we detect it. The worst weeds are those which grow from even the smallest pieces of root, and it is seldom that all are taken out at the first attempt. A few more plants usually appear, but it is seldom that more than a third search for plants is necessary.

The two of this kind which have been brought particularly to my attention, this season, where the "Field Bindweed" (*convolonlus arvensis*) and the "Yellow Cress" (*nasturtium sylvestre.*) Every particle of root grows. The hoe, harrow, or cultivator, only favors their extension. There is every chance that these may, in time, become as great a pest to our farmers as the "Field Sorrel," the "Yellow Toad Flax," or the "Canada Thistle;" but if an early knowledge of these plants could be communicated to farmers, so that they might watch for and destroy colonies on their first appearance, the day when there would be much loss from their great extension would, perhaps, be remote. Very respectfully,

Thomas Meehan,
Botanist Pa. Board of Agriculture.

Correspondence Practical Farmer.

Gooseberries and Currants.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

There is not the same profit realized from the cultivation of these fruits that there was formerly, yet they now return a fair income when properly attended to. One feature about them, especially so in regard to the gooseberry, is that it is fit to turn into cash at a time when most cultivators of the soil need it badly to meet their current expenses, and other crops being a long way off from harvest time. If carefully cultivated and pruned each year, and liberally supplied with manure, they will produce heavy crops each year for many years. As the gooseberry does not have to ripen its fruit, it being more profitable to market it green, after it has become of good size, the vines or bushes do not suffer so much as other plants which have to ripen up their fruit before it is gathered.

Early spring is the best time to plant these fruits, and any good soil, which will grow good crops of corn, makes a good place for them. A young orchard, pear or apple, is a most excellent place for them, as they delight in a partial shade. If the piece selected be a moist piece—not wet and soggy—so much the better for large fruit, especially of the first named variety. It is folly to plant them in very dry land, or where they will be exposed to the fiercest sun during summer, for they will not thrive, even if they grow at all, for the plants are usually a little shy about starting, though after that time they are strong and vigorous.

The soil should have been well cultivated for a year or two previous, and before the plants are set out, should be made in good order with plow and harrow. When this is done, draw furrows, deep ones, from five to six feet apart, the latter distance being better, so that they will have grown to some size. Now spread well rotted manure along these rows, dip the roots of the plants in a thick mud or a thick manure mud, and proceed to set out the plants. Let a boy drop them about two and a half feet apart, when a man and boy, or two men, come along, and one holding the plant in position, the other quickly draws the soil around it, when the soil is firmly pressed around the roots with the foot. When this is done, carefully drag in some of the fine soil with a one-horse plow, to cover the manure in the furrows.

Use young vines in preference to old ones, as their vitality is greater, and before planting trim off the cones if necessary, to not over six inches high. In trimming the gooseberry, while some advocate keeping it in bush form, cutting back the new shoots as they appear, others advocate using the young wood in preference to keeping it in bush form. It is undoubtedly true that you facilitate cultivating closely by trimming in bush form, yet the other plan we think is the best, for it a well known fact that the young and vigorous shoots produce not only the finest, largest berries, but they come to market size several days before those raised on the bush form. And often a few days in the time of marketing determines the profit of growing them. In pruning the currant we adopt the same method nearly that we do for the raspberry. Each fall, late or early spring, we cut out all the old wood, thin out the new where necessary, and clip it back where the growth has been too spindling and weak to keep it upright.

Blooded Stock.

[Read before the January meeting of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture, by Prof. J. Hamilton, of State College.]

The opinion prevails amongst farmers that blooded stock, or what they term the "fancy breeds," do not pay. They admire their beauty and perfection of form, and admit that they have certain qualities not found as well developed in the common breeds, yet after all they look upon them as well enough for those who can afford luxuries, but so far as the ordinary farmer is concerned they are too expensive and unremunerative. Before much, therefore, can be done in the general introduction of the better breeds of animals throughout the State, the farmers must be brought to believe in them. They must be brought to see that it is bad management to keep a cow that will produce but two pounds of butter a week, when, with the same food and attention, another would produce eight pounds per week. They must be brought to realize that a horse that can, other things being equal, do twice the work of another, is twice as valuable; that poor stock is a drug on the market, whilst good animals are of ready sale, and that it costs no more to rear the one than the other. They must realize that inferior stock is not only not profitable, but very expensive, and that their interest lies in the rearing of superior rather than inferior animals.

The Pennsylvania farmer is an eminently practical man, and the first question that will be put by him after being urged to stock his farm with the so-called improved breeds is, "Will they pay?" He wishes no nonsense in this matter; he is perfectly familiar with the poetry of farm life, and is not affected by glowing descriptions of the effects of a fine herd upon the landscape; nor is he carried away by praises of their symmetry of form, the color of their milk, the fineness of their wool, or the fire in their eye. He is interested in the original question, "do they pay?" There must, to use a technical phrase, "be something in it," before he will be induced to change his present practice. The single fact that it is unremunerative is sufficient to forever condemn it in the eyes of this practical man. To persuade him, you must convince him that it pays, and any line of argument or method of teaching that will not show that the improved breeds of stock pay better than the old, will certainly fail of useful results.

This question, then, resolves itself into this: How can the advantages of the better breeds of stock be shown to farmers? I reply that the most convincing way is through statistics that give accurate and minute information in regard to the comparative cost and profit of well and ill bred stock. This Board might, through its secretary, collect such facts as already exist bearing upon this subject, and also start investigations for the discovery of new evidence of the superiority of good breeds over common stock, publishing these results in such manner as would insure that the farmers of the State have access to the information conveyed. In order that such information may not mislead, great care should be taken to notice the adaptability of the various breeds to certain localities and for particular purposes, and to give details most specific and particular in regard to the cost of keeping, value of product, longevity of the animal, its uses for purposes other than those for which it is especially bred, together with observations upon its peculiarities of constitution and temperament.

A great deal might be done in the way of encouraging farmers to breed better stock by increasing the amount of the premiums offered for first-class stock by our State and county fairs, requiring that accurate statements be made by the exhibiter setting forth the points of excellence, cost of keeping, worth of product of the animal, together with such other information as might be of interest to farmers. In localities where new breeds are needed, farmers might be induced to club together and purchase one or two animals, at a moderate expense to each individual, and thus accomplish what would have been impossible for one. The agricultural society of the county also might own, with advantage, a number of improved breeds of stock, keeping them at their grounds and hiring out their service at reduced rates to members of the society. The Grange might be induced to invest in a similar manner, and aid very materially the introduction of new and improved breeds throughout the State. In these and many other ways that time would develop, farmers would be brought to see the great superiority of these better animals over their common stock, and as the service became convenient and comparatively cheap, they would gradually become possessed of these better kinds.

It is made no part of the duty of the writer of this paper to exhibit the advantages of well over ill bred stock; but it is made my duty simply to indicate the methods by which farmers may be induced to adopt these better breeds. In answer to the question given me for discussion—"The best methods of inducing farmers to breed better stock"—I reply: "Show by conclusive evidence that they are more profitable than our native animals, and they will universally possess them.

Educating Themselves.

The world takes pleasure in noting and putting upon record the fact that the order is making decided progress in a matter which must greatly increase its strength and influence and tend to its permanency. Allusion is made to the educational feature of the Grange, which is apparently receiving more and more attention throughout the country. The Pomona Granges in Pennsylvania, Ohio and some other States are evidently making a specialty of meetings largely devoted to discussions, papers and addresses on practical subjects of interest to members of both sexes—agriculture, science and domestic economy alike receiving attention. Some of the Granges which hold meetings of two or three days' duration very pleasantly unite business with pleasure, following the intellectual efforts with festivals, and the ladies and invited guests participate. This is a happy and beneficial combination of the educational and social features of the order, and such a one as ought to be generally encouraged.

In the absence of well organized and sustained agricultural societies, farmers' clubs and institutes, the local Granges have a fine field for effort. Every Pomona or subordinate Grange in a thickly-settled locality might very properly (and profitably to its membership and community) have a farmers' club of its own, while an occasional farmers' institute, comprising several of the Granges in one or more counties, would prove advantageous to all interested. Let this matter receive the attention it merits and the order will rapidly revive, increasing in strength and popularity. By holding open meetings for lectures, discussions, etc., announcing the programme in advance, many a weak Grange might soon become strong, while its benefits to members and the community would be largely augmented. Those who believe in the principles of the order should not be slow to practice them, and the educational and social features should by no means be neglected by any Grange which desires to do good and embrace the welfare of its membership and the surrounding community.

Microscopic Investigation of the Cause of Cholera in Poultry.

It is a well known and acknowledged fact that nearly all discoveries of value in medical science during the last decade have been made by the use of the microscope, and that it is the most effective instrument now in the hands of man to discover the *cause* of disease in both man and animals. We have never been satisfied that the cause of cholera and roup in fowls had received the investigation that their importance deserved, for nearly all the diseases of poultry are in some way connected with these two diseases. Whether cholera is caused by sudden atmospheric changes or exposure, or to want of sanitary care, or is caused by the blood becoming poisoned, or the liver becoming torpid, and so producing what is called cholera, is the problem we have set out to discover, for we feel confident that the *cause* being once discovered there will be a remedy found that will cure it. It is a well known fact that the pluero pneumonia, that was so fatal to cattle in England and Russia, carrying off 75,000 head in the latter place in a few months, was utterly beyond the skill of the scientific world to cure until the aid of the microscope was invoked, when in a very short time the *cause* was discovered, and the disease stamped out, and thus millions of money was saved. No one in the known world has made a greater reputation for his microscopic investigations of the blood of man and animals, of food to detect adulterations, especially of milk in Chicago, (swill milk), and of many other things which have been given to the world through the scientific journals, than Professor U. R. Piper, of Chicago. And knowing him to be an enthusiastic worker in his chosen field, we placed the matter before him of the importance of discovering the cause and if possible a remedy for cholera in fowls. He at once saw the importance of it, and we have made arrangements to have an exhaustive series of investigations made of the blood, intestines, liver and other parts of fowls infected with cholera, roup and other diseases—the results to be placed in readable form, and when necessary to be illustrated by microscopic drawings enlarged to proper size.

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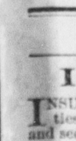

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Farmers, will it pay you to rot straw into manure that is worth from

$6.50 to $8.50 per ton?

BRING YOUR STRAW TO THE

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And get the CASH for it.

WM. GUIE & BRO.

Bellefonte, Nov. 23, 1877. 9 47-tf

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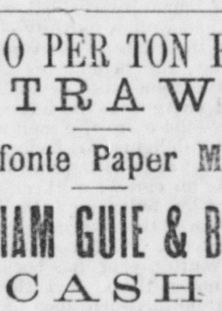

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ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

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Miscellaneous.

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Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe. Will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELSE & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11

Kingsford's

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 9-20-tf

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Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

Car Works.

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are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters, Net Taps, they can supply

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at greatly reduced rates. The

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will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

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Miscellaneous.

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All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

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50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

Miscellaneous.

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A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 300 pages, price 50 cts.

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On all diseases of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Eupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts. Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital 181 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or Infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, Permanently cured. Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Rectum, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and selection of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 225 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

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$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—8 stem-winder, Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CAMPBELL, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COUTTEE & Co., Cincinnati, O.

9 22-yeow.

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of the North Ward will meet in caucus on Saturday next, in the room of the Town Council, at half-past 7 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for a member of the Town Council, to be elected at a special election to be held on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

BY COMMITTEE.

Brummell's at Green's.

The blue birds and robbins are here. The next scene will be dandelions and lightning rod agents.

Quite a large number of Bellefonters attended the Methodist entertainment at Centre Hall last Friday night.

Mr. Amos Gluab and family are emigrating from this town to Elkhart, Indiana. He will succeed in his new home if he is honest, truthful and industrious. No person having all these virtues can utterly fail anywhere.

The Walker Bros., on Spring street, have just received a nice lot of shad, which they are selling at a low figure. They will now keep a continuous supply, and epicures will find them just the thing. Give them a call.

A literary genius from Howard, who has probably just been vaccinated, sends us a poem entitled, "My Scab." Now look here onest: Why is the author of that peom the next thing to a sword? Why, because he's a—scab-bard! See it?

Valentines & Co. expect those extra fine oranges to-day or to-morrow. The loss of that large steamer with its immense cargo of very fine oranges caused great disappointment, as Valentines purchase of the large shippers who lost the steamer.

Our satanic aid (hell having been abolished, of course the devil must go), says that it's no wonder the editors of the *Watchman* exhibit such diverse dispositions; that sometimes they are exceedingly *Meek*, and at others they act like *Furey*.

Capt. Jones, editor of the Tyrone *Herald*, was in town last week Tuesday. He was in to see us. He has lately been elevated to the dizzy height of Chief Burgess of Tyrone. We hope this will be the beginning of future greatness.

Rev. Mr. Crittenden has just returned home from a round of visits and meetings in Potter county. He describes that part of the State as a region of "magnificent distances," with few Sunday-schools, but the people very appreciative of his humble services.

We have received a beautiful song and chorus, entitled "Silver Gray," composed by S. Turney. It is said to be one of the prettiest songs now published. Any music dealer will mail it to your address on receipt of price, 30 cents. Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

Never stop to fool with an orange peel. It will come out best every time. A man tried to wrestle with one in front of the post-office yesterday, and when the fun was over his head was looking out through a split in the back of his shirt, and his coat and trousers had changed places. He said he didn't know whether he'd fell off a house or been kicked by a mule.

WE note with much pleasure the appointment of our fellow townsman, James Milliken, Esq., as one of the committee of fifty, named at the meeting of the leading business men of Philadelphia, to take measures for a vigorous protest against Wood's anti-American tariff. Mr. Milliken has always been a pronounced protectionist and active in the interest and welfare of all the business interests of his own country. His rare opportunities for travel and study have rendered him one of the best informed in our State on this subject, and the business men turn to him with confidence. He is unfortunately absent on a tour of health at the Hot Springs of Arkansas at this time.

North Ward Election.

On Tuesday next there will be a special election held in the North ward of our borough to elect a member of the Town Council to fill the vacancy created by a failure to elect at the last regular election for that office. The Town Council, as at present organized, has a Republican majority of one; as it stands on the result of the last election it is a tie, and it will require the result of next Tuesday's election to determine the political complexion of the Council. The Council can only be either Republican or Democratic. This is a question that every Republican voter should consider well when he comes to vote next Tuesday.

We, as Republicans, who are interested in maintaining the organization of our party, cannot afford to throw away the party or its interests in the borough of Bellefonte any more than we could in the State or nation.

At the special election to be held for a member of Town Council, next Tuesday, in the North ward, there will no doubt be good men as candidates representing both parties. But the Republican candidate will be equally as good in every particular as the Democratic candidate, and fully as competent to discharge the duties of the office, and will look after the interests of the borough and the people just as faithfully as any Democrat whom it might be possible to elect. This being so, then Republicans have the great question of the interest of their party at stake. No Republican can fight or antagonize his party without fighting and antagonizing its great principles, and he cannot afford to fight it in a local election any more than he can in a congressional or State election.

The North ward has a solid Republican majority of at least sixty. The Democratic candidate for Council from that ward, Mr. M. W. Cowdrick, who, by the way, is a first rate man, and would make a fair councilman, for a Democrat, rather prides himself on his personal popularity and his ability to overcome our Republican majority in the North ward. He rather boasts that his influence as a candidate is more powerful than the combined influence of all the Republicans in the ward who desire to maintain the supremacy of the party in the borough. Now we appeal to all Republicans in the North ward, who *are* Republicans, to go to work and resolve, each man, to use his influence, and teach the Democrats of the North ward and the borough that you are wide-awake; that your influence is not gone, but that it is ample to hold the Republican majority in the borough and ample to maintain its solid majority in the North ward. Let Republicans, then, on Tuesday next, determine the tie vote and determine the political complexion of the Town Council in favor of the Republican party.

Concert and Tableaux in Centre Hall.

Last Friday evening the Methodist society, of this place, presented their Old Folks' Concert and Tableaux entertainment to a Centre Hall audience. Owing to the fact that Centre Hall has no opera house or hall suitable for such an entertainment, a stage was erected in the Methodist church of that place, in which the performance was given, in consideration of which accommodation the Methodist church of Centre Hall was allowed half the proceeds of the evening. The building was pretty well filled, and by an attentive and intelligence audience, and, judging from the loud and continuous applause which greeted the presentation of the different parts of the programme, the efforts of the management to do justice to the occasion, were highly appreciated. Of course a great many unfavorable circumstances had to be contended with in producing this entertainment at Centre Hall, in consequence of which it could not reasonably be expected that it would give as much satisfaction as if produced in Bellefonte to the same audience. But, notwithstanding all these little drawbacks the exhibition was a success, both financially and otherwise, and gave general satisfaction. The amount realized was about forty-eight dollars.

The Central Normal State School, at Lock Haven, of which Prof. A. N. Raub is principal, is becoming very popular, and its number of students is increasing rapidly. Write for a circular. The graduating class numbers seventeen. The summer term opens Tuesday, March 26th. Students are received at any time.

Westward Bound.

Last week, Tuesday, a large crowd of persons gathered at the railroad depot to see the emigrants bound for the West, to build up new homes on the broad prairie. The number of Centre county people going West on that day was one hundred and eighteen, of whom one hundred and thirteen were destined for various points in the State of Kansas, two for St. Louis and three for Fort Wayne, Indiana. Yesterday there were more left, and we are informed that there will be a party leave this county every week for the next six weeks. If they keep on in this way they will soon depopulate old Centre. Several months ago Col. W. W. Brown, who is well known here, and who was formerly the editor of this paper, came from Kansas, where he has a large farm of one mile square. He has endeavored to induce people to leave the overcrowded cities and towns of the East and go towards the setting sun, where Uncle Sam has a large farm for all who will apply. This sudden migration is said to be in a great measure the result of his efforts. We give below the names of the emigrants, the place they are leaving, and their destination:

G. L. Ricker, Lamar	Hayes City.	
Eliza Bohn,	"	"
Jacob Ricker,	"	"
Frank Bierley, Tylersville		"
Jonathan Walizer, Cedar Springs		"
Ellis Walizer,	"	"
D. L. Mowrey,	"	"
J. H. Nairhoof,	"	"
R. M. Allison,	"	"
W. George & family, Lock Haven		"
W. Snavely & family, Nittany Hall		"
Wesley Snavely, Nittany Hall		"
Geo. Bilger & family, Snyder Co.		"
Chas. Train & family, Marion twp.		"
Justie Rossman, Walker twp.		"
Frank Deity & family, Howard		"
Adam Kreps,	"	"
J. Reeder,	"	"
Lewis Cornman,	"	"
W. H. Miller,	"	"
Jonathan Wantz,	"	"
Henry Harm,	"	"
W. Loder,	"	"
J. B. Solt & family, Potter twp.	Florence.	
J. J. Noll & family, Spring twp.	Peabody.	
Samuel Tibens,	"	"
F. Lesher,	"	"
Mrs. Lamb & family, Marion		"
C. T. Zimmerman & family, Marion		"
J. C. Barnhart, Boggs		"
J. C. Harvey, Boggs		"
Jos. Williams and family, Philipsburg	Salina	
H. Frain & family, Walker		"
W. H. Weise & family, Harrisburg		"
G. W. Bailey & wife, Ferguson		"
L. Musser, Ferguson		"
Wm. Barr, Ferguson		"
David Reed & family, Patton		"
Wm. Wallace, Patton		"
Philip Fortney, Patton		"
Edgar Reed & family, Philipsburg		"
Miss Parsons, Julian		"
Mrs. Aikey Marion	Abilene	
Thos. Noll & family, Spring	Atchison	
H Markle, Cedar Springs		"
W T Richards, Potter		"
David Stover, Ferguson	Elsworth	
Wm Stover, College		"
J Lock, College		"
W Lock Milllin Co.		"
W P Fox, Cedar Springs	Wilson	
H Gephart & family, Walker	Solomon City	
G A Shearer Walker		"
B Packer & Wife, Howard		"
Emma Smith	Valley Falls	
J Fearon, Beech Creek	Marshall	
P Lowrey, Perry county	Lincoln	
J Treaster, Walker		"
Robert Ross, Ferguson	St. Louis	
Robert Mayes, College	Kane, Ill	
George Mayes	"	"
Samuel Mayes,	"	"
W G Consor & sons, Rebersburg	Kansas City	
Luther Courter, Miles		"
Thos Courter,	"	"
Chas Strunk,	"	"

Pastoral News.

The subject of the notice below, which we clip from the *Times*, published at Plainfield, New Jersey, had many earnest supporters to become pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place, after the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wylie. Indeed he was at one time elected, but did not accept. He afterwards reconsidered the matter, but at a previous election the present incumbent was chosen. It will no doubt be of interest to his friends here to know that Mr. McKelvy has chosen an important field of labor, where his great powers can be brought into full play. He will have the prayers and good wishes of his friends here for his complete spiritual and worldly success. The *Times* says:

The Westfieldians will learn with pleasure that the Rev. Mr. McKelvey has received and accepted a call to the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, in New York city. This church is one of the landmarks of the city, being at the time of its organization upon the upper limits of the city, and had for many years as its pastor the Rev. Dr. McCarter, whose memory is yet dear to many of the older inhabitants.

Mr. McKelvey, in accepting this call, takes a large and important field of labor. This is the third effort made to secure him, and as he assumes the duties he is assured a large congregation, with a unanimous desire manifested to have him for their pastor. The church being wealthy in having a large and productive property, he will be the recipient of a generous salary with the surety of its prompt payment.

As Mr. McKelvey's pastorate in our village was one of the most successful the church ever enjoyed, he has left a large number of warm-hearted friends who cherish many happy memories of their late pastor, and who will rejoice in his success, and especially in the fact that he is to settle so near as to enable a continuance of hospitable intercourse.

The Lemont Postmaster.

We congratulate our worthy friend, John I. Thompson, in his appointment as postmaster at Lemont. No better man could have been appointed, and no appointment in that township could have given greater satisfaction to the party or to the community at large. We hear that the appointment had actually been made out to a Democrat, and this coming to the knowledge of Mr. Jas. Milliken, when last in Washington, he put in an appearance at the department and had matters put to rights. He deserves the thanks of the party for his work.

Brummell's at Green's.

The State College Water Works.

The State College is to be supplied with plenty of the essential fluid, water, from henceforth, a fact of which our citizens became cognizant one day last week, when the boiler for pumping and other purposes arrived at the depot here, and was loaded on a wagon and started for the college. The lack of that all-important element has been a serious drawback to the college heretofore, their only supply being rain-water caught in cisterns, which was not always reliable. Lately the authorities have had an artesian well bored by what is known as the Diamond Drill, by a company from Pottsville, Pa. The well is a six inch bore, one hundred and seventy feet deep, and the supply of water is amply sufficient for all purposes. A reservoir has been constructed on the hill where the well is, at some distance from the college buildings, and the water is thence to be transported through pipes. A new engine was purchased at Warren, and a locomotive boiler from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona. It was this boiler, which cost $275, whose arrival and departure made such a sensation in town last week. A large crowd gathered to see the boiler loaded, and also in anticipation of seeing it break through the race bridge. They were disappointed in their expectation, for it passed over in safety. It also arrived safely at its destination, notwithstanding the many forebodings of trouble and disaster indulged in by the wise ones. It took one day and part of another to get it to the college.

The engine and boiler will be used for the purpose of pumping water from the well into the reservoir, and also to heat the college building with steam. The reservoir is sufficiently elevated to carry water to the top of the fifth story of the college, and by means of the engine it can be thrown to any required height in case of fire. The procuring of a good water supply will mark an era in the history of the Pennsylvania State College.

The Colored Singers.

Last Monday evening there was a concert in Humes' Hall for the benefit of the A. M. E. church. The hall was well filled with a select and attentive audience. The singing was very fine, and after the pattern of the Tennessee cabin singers. The company consisted of Miss Mary Roberts, Mrs. Maggie Brady, Mr. George G. Skinner, Mr. John Thomas and Mr. A. V. Jackson. We think we risk nothing in saying that all were surprised to find that we had an amateur troupe in our midst who could interest and entertain an audience so well. Some of the best musicians in town were present, and spoke highly of the entertainment. They all did so well that we cannot offer the meed of praise to any particular one. Mr. A. V. Jackson sang a bass solo that was so well received that he was compellad to repeat a portion of it. The two ladies and Mr. Thomas sang, by request, a song entitled "The whip-poor-will," a peculiar feature of which was that Mr. Thomas whistled the chorus. This also had to be repeated. The sum realized for the church was, clear of expenses, about thirty-seven dollars.

Last Friday, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, as a large drove of mules were coming up Water street, the leader turned onto the bridge which spans the creek near the Bush House. The rest of the drove immediately followed, and when about two-thirds of the way across, the bridge gave way with a tremendous crash, and eleven astonished mules went down through to the creek, a distance of about eight feet. It was the liveliest spectacle we've seen for some time, and for some minutes it was hard to tell which was trump, heels or ears. The most surprising part of this mulish transaction is, that none were killed nor any bones broken. One or two were pretty badly hurt by having their hide torn and lacerated, and experienced considerable difficulty in walking, but further than this, so far as we have been able to learn, the great fall of mule meat did not result very disastrously.

Our people still keep up the Kansas fever. Henry Steinkerchner and wife, Mrs. Joseph Steinkerchner and David Crotty, all of Bellefonte, took the early train bound for Newton, Kas., yesterday. Jer. Sweeny, Thos. Noll, wife, and three children, and Miss Jane Miller, of Pleasant Gap, took the same train for Atchison, Kansas. Joseph McQuillen and family and about eight persons from Howard took the afternoon train for Hastings, Nebraska.

Get Reliable Information.

Thomas E. Watt, Esq., western passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, visited our town on Tuesday, 5th instant, and superintended the embarkation of the Kansas emigrants, the names of whom we publish in another column. Mr. Watt is a very pleasant, courteous gentleman, and an active railroad agent. Mr. Watt tendered to Mr. William Shortlidge, agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad at this place, for Centre, Clearfield and Clinton counties, all the facilities for his patrons who are going West that are granted to any passengers on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad.

This will make it an object for all persons going West to consult with Mr. Shortlidge, who will furnish reliable information only, and who will also procure tickets for his patrons over the most reliable railroad routes connected with the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Shortlidge now has the assurance that the western connecting lines of the Pennsylvania company, which are under its immediate management, offer the most superb inducements—quick time and comfortable cars—for West bound tourists, all of which come within the scope of Mr. Shortlidge's agency.

Among the candidates of the Nationals mentioned by the Altoona *Globe*, an organ of the party, is William Holt, Esq., of Snow Shoe, for Lieutenant Governor. We are not personally acquainted with Mr. Holt, but by reputation we know him to be a good man and one who would reflect honor upon any party which might chose to make him a candidate for any honorable position within the gift of the people of the State.

A Primary School.

A preparatory school for small boys and girls will be opened April 1 in the north wing of the academy. The little girls will be seated in the upper room, the little boys in the lower room. *Instruction* will be given in spelling, reading, writing, mental arithmetic and primary geography. *Hours of school*, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. *Terms*, ten dollars will be charged per quarter of ten weeks. J. P. HUGHES.

10-3t

READING NOTICES.

Honor in his Own Land.

Says Comley in his recently-issued work, The History of New York State, "The day has passed when the benefactors of humanity were allowed to live in ignominious poverty—their sacrifices, their labors, unrecompensed. To-day, the benefactors of the people—the men who devote their lives and energies to the interests of humanity—these are the men whom the world delights to honor, and whom it rewards with princely fortunes. As an earnest worker for the welfare of his fellow-men, Dr. R. V. Pierce has won their warmest sympathy and esteem. While seeking to be their servant only, he has become a prince among them. Yet the immense fortune lavished upon him by a generous people he hoards not, but invests in the erection and establishment of institutions directly contributive to the public good, the people thus realizing, in their liberal patronage, a new meaning of that beautiful Oriental custom of casting bread upon the waters. Noted in both public and private life for his unswerving integrity and all those sterling virtues that ennoble manhood, Dr. Pierce ranks high among those few men, whose names the Empire State is justly proud to inscribe upon her roll of honor. Ambitious, yet moved by an ambition strictly amenable to the most discriminating and well-balanced judgment, his future career promises to be one of unparalleled activity and usefulness, ably supplementing the work he has already accomplished, by a life at once noble in effort, enviable in its grand results." While Dr. Pierce's genius and energy have won for him so enviable a position on the records of a nation, having been elected Senator by an overwhelming majority, his justly celebrated Household Remedies have gained for him a yet more desirable place in the hearts of a grateful people. His Golden Medical Discovery ond Favorite Prescription have brought health and happiness to ten thousand households.

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

9-27-1y-eow

"GERMAN SYRUP."—No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. 9-26-1y-eow

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup can not be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-tf-eow

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10w

MARRIED.

RAYIDGE—SAXTON—At Eagleville, March 10, 1878, by Rev. W. A. Ridge, Mr. Jacob Ravidge, of Lock Haven, and Mrs. Rachel Saxton, of Eagleville.

TRAVEL—HOY.—On the 3d instant, at the Reformed parsonage, Jacksonville, by Rev. Geo. P. Hartzell, Mr. Samuel S. Travel, of Zion, to Miss Emeline Hoy, of Walker township, this county.

DIED.

TRCZIYULNY—At his residence in Boggs twp., on the 21st ult., Henry P. Trcziyulny, in the 78th year of his age.

The subject of this notice was of Polish parentage. His father, distinguished in Europe as Charles Baron Trcziyulny, fled from Poland at the period of the downfall of that kingdom by the united armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria. His grandfather and two brothers fell in battle on that fatal day memorable for the death of Kosciusko. Charles (Baron) Trcziyulny was identified with the early settlement of Philipsburg, this county, as the agent for Mr. Phillips, its founder, and as an Indian trader. Mr. Trcziyulny was a well-known surveyor in Centre and adjoining counties, and familiarly known to all our citizens. His widow, now aged and infirm, his son, Chas. Henry Trcziyulny, and his married daughter, Mrs. Richard Gibbs, still reside at the homestead upon a beautiful eminence, and in full view of Milesburg.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 13, 1878.

Although trade seems dull, our merchants work off the usual amount of goods, and some are arrauging to visit the city for the purpose of replenishing stock.

GRAIN—The wheat market shows a weakness with a prospect of lower prices in the future. There is considerable in first hands yet, the holders of which are very loth to sell at current prices. The outlook now indicates that the maximum has been realized in the way of prices for this crop. In corn, oats and rye we have nothing new compared with last report.

CLOVERSEED—Choice cloverseed is a shade better in the East, and is now worth from $4.90 to $4.25 for choice, clean seed in our market.

BUTTER—Butter is more plenty and better in quality, some *special choice* having been brought to market during the week.

EGGS—Eggs retail at ten cents per dozen.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	7
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	20
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	7½
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	10
Tallow per pound	7
Potatoes per pushel	25
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	16
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8
Small onions per quart	5

Stock Markets.

Quotation of White, Powell, & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1878.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c.	106⅝	106¾
" 5-20 " '65, J. and J.	103⅝	104
" " " '67, " "	106⅝	106⅝
" " " '68, " "	108⅛	109
" 10-40 coupon	104⅛	104⅜
" Pacific 6's, cy	118⅝	119
New 5's, Reg. '81	103⅛	103
" " c '81	103⅝	103⅞
" 4½'s, Reg. 91	102⅝	102⅝
" " c '81	102⅝	102⅝
" 4's, Reg. 1907	100	100⅛
" " c. 1907	101	101⅛
Gold	100⅞	101
Pennsylvania	27½	27⅝
Reading	13½	13⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	7½	8½
Lehigh Navigation	16⅝	16⅝
" Valley	38⅝	38⅝
United R. R. of N. J.	112½	113½
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R.	6⅝	6⅝
Northern Central	13	14½
Central Transportation	34½	35
Nesquehoning	45	45½
North Pennsylvania	36½	37